# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 30, 1847. [NO. 1556.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

## H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving per St'r W. B. Meares, the most of their Spring Supplies of *Seasonable Goods*, consisting of DRY GOODS in great variety, many new styles suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama and Fur Hats; Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., embracing one of the largest stocks ever offered by them, and which they intend selling at the lowest market prices. Country merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

March 22. 55-8w

NEW

## SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of

**Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,**

Consisting of a great variety of French, English, and American Prints, Muslins, Balzorines, and Bareges, and other new style of plaid goods; superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; French, English, and American Drap-de-etes; Merino Cashmere and Cassimerets; Alpacas and Bombazines; Oregon and Monterey Cassimeres; Silk and Satin Vestings; Marseilles and Cashmere ditto; brown and bleached Shirting; Linen and Cotton 10-4 and 12-4 Sheeting; Silk and Kid Gloves; Corded and Grass Skirts, and other new styles; Brown Linen and Linen Drills; white and fancy Mits; Nankeen and Kentucky Jeans; Candets and Coatings of all kinds, black and white Muslins and Ginghams; Florence and Straw Bonnets; Fur, Panama, and Leghorn Hats; Infants' and Pedal ditto; Boots and Shoes. And a great many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to mention. All those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere. As the above Goods were purchased low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash, or to those who pay their bills when presented.

March 22, 1847. 55-2m

## MILLINERY.

MRS. HART has just received from New York a fashionable Spring assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, White and Colored Laces, &c. &c., and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Millinery. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Spring and Summer fashions just received.

March 22, 1847. 55-tf

## BOOTS & SHOES.

I am now receiving my Spring and Summer Stock, consisting of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses', and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, embracing a great variety of styles. This stock was purchased from the most approved manufacturers, on the most favorable terms, selected with care for retail, and will be sold at a small advance for *Cash.*

Also, a few cases Gentlemen's Silk & Fur Hats.

S. T. HAWLEY,
No. 2 Granite Buildings, Hay street.

March 22, 1847. 55-6w

## LEMMON & GLENN,

**62 Buchanan's Wharf.**
**BALTIMORE.**

HOLLOW Ware and Castings of Pine Grove Patterns, a full assortment, consisting of Pots, Ovens and Lids, Spiders and Lids, Extra Lids, Skillets, Dogs, Boxes and Points, etc.

Avalon Nails, Nail Rods, Horse Shoe Iron, &c. Foundry and Forge Iron, Charcoal and Anthracite.

March 18, 1847. 55-3wks.

## RAW HIDES.

THE subscriber offers for sale 220 Raw Hides, low for cash, or in exchange for country produce.

THOMAS C. BLAKE.

March 22, 1847. 55-5w

*Received on Consignment,*

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
15 bbls. N. E. Rum.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 22, 1847.

*On Consignment,*

100 BOXES "Lash's" Cigars.
5 Bbls. "Lash's" Rye Whiskey, distilled 18 months since. For Sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.

March 23, 1847. 55-tf

## JUST RECEIVED,

FINE and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount Ida," Troy, N. Y.
For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.

March 23, 1847. 55-tf

## FISH.

NO. 3 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by D. A. RAY & CO.

March 22, 1847. 55-2w

NO. 3. Fresh Halifax Mackerel,
Wayne County Hams,
Mercer Planting Potatoes, and
Old Rye Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.

March 22, 1847. 55-tf

## REMOVED.

## EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS removed to the New Store four doors West of his former Stand, (at W. Prior's,) where he is prepared to sell Watches and Jewelry as cheap as they can be sold by any one in North Carolina.

His personal attention will be paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

March 22. 55-tf

## FOR SALE.

**30,000** LBS. DRY HIDES, for cash or on time to good men. If not sold by 15th April they will be all shipped to New York. No other hides in town. Those who expect a supply from this place had best apply soon.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

March 21, 1847. 55-tf

## NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and the Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

Beside a reserve fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.
Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.
Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.
Secretary—F. F. CAMROUX, Esq.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premium for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the Capital is permanently invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors—as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise) or otherwise.

The payment of premiums, half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

*Division of Profits.*—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

*United States Board of Local Directors.*—Chief Office for America, 74 Wall st., N. York.—Jacob Harvey, Esq., Chairman; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., James Boorman, Esq., George Barclay, Esq., Samuel S. Howland, Esq., Gorham A. Worth, Esq., Samuel M. Fox, Esq., William Van Hook, Esq., and C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

Philadelphia.—Clement C. Biddle, Esq., Louis A. Godey, George Rex Graham, Esq., William Jones, Esq.

Baltimore.—Jonathan Meredith, Esq., Samuel Hoffman, Esq., Dr. J. H. McCulloh.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

*Medical Examiners.*—New York.—J. Kearny Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker st.; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin st.; S. S. Keene, M. D., 290 Fourth st.

Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st. and No. 134 Bowery, at 3 o'clock, P. M., daily. Fee paid by the Society.

*Standing Counsel.*—William Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall st.

*Bankers.*—The Merchants' Bank.

*Solicitor.*—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine st.

*Cashier.*—Henry E. [illegible], Esq.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, table of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office 74 Wall st., 134 Bowery, or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, or British North American Colonies.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dr. B. W. ROBINSON, Medical Examiner,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 18, 1847. 53-3m

## SPLENDID SCHEMES.

**J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,**
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.

**$50,000,**
$20,000, $10,000.

## ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class P, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, April 10, 1847.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 splendid Prize of $50,000, 1 ditto of 20,000, 1 Prize of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,100, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates of Packages of | | 25 Wholes, | $130 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 25 Halves, | 65 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 25 Quarters, | 32 50 |

**$35,291.**

## ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class Q, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, April 17, 1847.

14 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of $35,291, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,500, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,585, 2 Prizes of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 3 of 1,250, 30 of 1,000, 30 of 500, 40 of 400, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates of Packages of | | 26 Wholes | $130 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 26 Halves | 65 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 26 Quarters | 32 50 |

**$10,000.**

13 Drawn Nos. out of 66.

## ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class R, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, April 24, 1847.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of $10,000, 1 Prize of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,382, 5 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 300, &c.

Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certificate of Packages of | | 22 Wholes, | $120 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 22 Halves, | 60 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 22 Quarters, | 30 00 |

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

**J. & C. MAURY,**
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers,
Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)
Washington City, D. C.

March 18, 1847. 55-tdpd

## NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, the last Will and Testament of Jacob Harris was admitted to Probate, and Letters Testamentary were granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the Estate, are required to present them, proved according to law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

M. N. LEARY, Ex'r.

March 15, 1847. 54-3w

## NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of William Murphy, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

JOHN MURPHY, Adm'r.

March 18, 1847. 55-3w

100 CASKS Thomastown Lime.
A few casks Roman Cement and Plaster Paris.
25 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, (large size) and in prime order.
Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.

March 22. 55-3w

## NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

## NEW LAW BOOKS.

A GENERAL INDEX to the English Common Law Reports, from Vol. 1 to vol. 47, inclusive; in 1 volume, 8 vo.

Also, a Digest of the Conveyancing, Testamentary and Registry Laws of all the States of the Union; embracing References to the leading Decisions upon these subjects, in most of the States, together with the Forms of Acknowledgment, Probate, Relinquishment, &c. required by the Statutes of and in use in each. Preceded by a brief Treatise on the general rules relating to the nature, execution and operation of Deeds and Wills; and followed by an Appendix, of the most approved general forms of those instruments. Being a practical Manual and Guide for lawyers, public officers, and men of business. By Jas. B. Thornton, late of Virginia, now of Memphis, Tennessee, Attorney at Law. In 1 vol. 8vo.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

## NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, the last Will and Testament of Sarah Flowers was admitted to Probate, and Letters Testamentary were granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the Estate, are required to present them, proved according to law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

M. N. LEARY, Ex'r.

March 15, 1847. 54-3w

## NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing, under the name of WM. SWAIM & SON, was dissolved on the 21st of July last, by the decease of the said Wm. Swaim, and the business is now, and will be hereafter, conducted exclusively by the subscriber, who has had the sole charge of the manufacturing of the Panacea and Vermifuge for the last fourteen years.

The Panacea will be put up as usual in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following letters blown on the glass: "*Swaim's Panacea, Philad.*" and the only change made is the name of JAS. SWAIM stamped on the sealing wax, and *written* on the label covering the cork, and a new label on the side of the bottle, composed of geometric lathe work, comprising nine different dies, which have been turned for the exclusive use of the proprietor, by Draper & Co., bank note engravers of Philadelphia. Four dies of different patterns form the body of the work, and in the centre is a portrait of the late Wm. Swaim, separated from the borders by two circles of lathe work. The words "Swaim's Panacea," are engraved conspicuously on two turned strips, and a large semi-circular die forms the upper margin. The borders are composed of plain lathe work, outside of which is engraved in small letters the entry of the copyright.

JAMES SWAIM.

Philadelphia, August 1846. 54-3w

## SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA.

For the cure of Scrofula, General Debility, White Swelling, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, and all Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, or the effects of Mercury.

SWAIM'S PANACEA has been for more than twenty-five years celebrated in this country and in Europe for its extraordinary cures—for the certificates of which reference is made to the directions and books (which may be had gratis) accompanying the Panacea.

It has been used in hospital and private practice, and has had the singular fortune of being recommended by the most celebrated physicians and other eminent persons. Among others by

W. Gibson, M. D., Professor of Surgery, Pa. University.

Valentine Mott, M. D., Professor of Surgery, N. Y. University.

W. P. Dewees, M. D., Professor of Midwifery, Pa. University.

N. Chapman, M. D., Professor of Physic Pa. University.

T. Parke, M. D., President College Physicians, Philad.

Dr. Del Valle, Professor Medicine, Havana.

Jose Lourenco da Luz, Professor Surgery, Lisbon.

J. Chipman, Member Royal College Surgeons, London.

G. W. Irving, late Minister to Spain.

Sir Thomas Pearson, Major General British Army.

Gilbert Robertson, British Consul, &c. &c.

And also, the wonderful cures effected by Swaim's Panacea have for many years made it an invaluable remedy. The Panacea does not contain mercury in any form, and being an innocent preparation it may be given to the most tender infant.

Negroes who are confined in large numbers on plantations in hot climates, are peculiarly liable to such forms of disease, arising from a vitiated state of the blood and want of cleanliness and variety of food. These diseases so frequently set regular practice at defiance, and render their miserable victims both useless and expensive to their masters, that planters would study their own interest as well as that of humanity, by keeping always a supply of Swaim's Panacea, which appears to be the only thing which can be relied on in such cases.

The retail price has been REDUCED to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per bottle, (containing three half pints,) or three bottles for Four Dollars.

ALSO—SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE.

A valuable Family Medicine, being a highly approved remedy for all diseases arising from Debility of the Digestive Organs, such as Worms, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Fever and Ague, Bleeding Piles, Sick Headache, &c. &c. See the pamphlet, (which may be had gratis) accompanying the Vermifuge.

Prepared at Swaim's Laboratory, Seventh st., below Chesnut, Philadelphia, and for sale by all respectable Druggists in the United States.

AGENTS

New York—H. H. Schieffelin & Co.
London, Eng.—Evans & Lescher.
Liverpool, Eng.—Evans, Son & Co.
Havana—L. G. Melizet.
Valparaiso—Alex. Cross.
Buenos Ayres—O. J. Hayes & Co.
St. Thomas—A. H. Riise.
Canton—J. Swords.
Sandwich Islands—E. L. Benson.
Calcutta—Huffnagle & Co.

## SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

## 13000 acres of VALUABLE LAND, for sale on Little River,

ON which are MILLS running four saws in good repair, a great deal of Turpentine and Timber Land, as also Canebrake, which grows corn and other crops finely.

Besides the site occupied by the Mills, there are several others on never-failing streams, which will admit of overshot wheels of from 15 to 20 feet.—The subscriber will also sell or hire for the year, the hands now running the mills, and all necessary tools. On the premises are a large and commodious house, with all necessary out houses, excellent spring water, &c. The situation is remarkably healthy. The only reason that this valuable property is for sale is, that I am suffering from an old chronic affection, (rheumatism of the heart,) which my physicians assure me will render it impossible for me to attend to business of this sort for a long time. Persons wishing to examine the property, will be attended to by myself or agent, at all times. The property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and a liberal credit given on part of the money.

To young men of industrious prudent habits, such terms can be given in the sale of the Saws as will enable those of small capital to enter into a prosperous business. Capitalists wishing to engage in the manufactory of Cotton or other machinery, can be supplied with excellent water power on the premises, without interfering with the machinery now in operation. Persons wishing to engage in the Turpentine business, have excellent land for that purpose offered them.

Persons wishing to purchase part or all of this property, are requested to inform me, by letters addressed to me at Pearson's Mills P. O., Cumberland county, of their desires on the subject, and as soon as my health will justify, I will apprise them of my readiness to contract with them, or appoint an agent for that purpose. In the mean time, they are requested to call and make all inquiries and investigations they may wish.

G. W. PEARSON.

Pearson's Mills, March 2, 1847. 52tf

## MILL SAWS.

1 DOZEN extra thick Rowland's Mill Saws, manufactured to order, daily expected from Philadelphia. For sale on as favorable terms as can be had in this market, by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their old Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

## NEW BOOKS.

RUPERT Sinclair and other Tales, by the author of Ten Thousand a Year, 25 cents; Proverbial Philosophy, elegant binding $2 25; plain do. 90; Olmsted's School Astronomy, 75; Lover's Irish Legends, 50; Napoleon and his Marshals, $2 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, $3; Law of Court Martials, $2 50; Worcester's Ancient Geography; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Pierce's Algebra; Worcester's Dictionary; Emerson's Arithmetics; Wilson's Civil Polity; Davies' Mathematical Series; Geography and Atlas of the Heavens; with many other School Books; large type Testaments; Bibles; Hymn Books; Paint Boxes; Steel Pens, Cap and Letter Paper, &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feb. 15.

## F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

## *Marble Factory.*

BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1ypd] Fayetteville, N. C.

## SELLING OFF.

I OFFER my present large Stock of GOODS, at low prices, for cash or on credit, to my regular customers, or any new ones that may desire to open an account with me. All the Goods that may not be sold on the 27th April, will be offered that day AT AUCTION, and the sale continued from day to day until all are disposed of. The terms at the Auction Sale will be—Notes payable 1st of January 1848, and 1st of January 1849, with interest from date. The Notes to be made payable at the Bank in this place, (Cheraw) and secured by two approved securities.

My motive for selling out is, that I may have some little time to devote *exclusively* to collecting and liquidating such accounts as are due me, prior to the 1st of January 1847.

I shall, about the 1st day of May, leave this place for New Orleans, where I intend to purchase largely for Cash, BACON, BAGGING, ROPE, and SUGAR, which will be offered for sale in this place on the 1st day of July next, at very low rates. I hope all my customers that will need these articles, will put off buying until they examine mine.

In August, I shall leave for the North, to purchase a large and general stock of GOODS, and I hope, early in September, to commence business with fresh vigor and zeal.

AUG. P. LACOSTE.

Cheraw, Feb'y 2, 1846. 49tf

## STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

IN pursuance to a Decree of the Court of Equity, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on Monday the 26th day of April 1847, the Real Estate of George W. Alston dec'd, lying in the county of Moore, on both sides of McLennon's Creek, adjoining the lands of Isaac Clegg, Geo. Stewart, and Richard Street, containing by estimation six or seven hundred acres, exclusive of the Widow's Dower, and one of the most desirable and valuable farms in this section of country.

Nine months' credit, with approved bonds.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

Feb'y 27, 1847. 52ts

## STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1847.

IN pursuance to a Decree of the Court of Equity, I shall sell at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on Monday the 26th day of April next, all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Col. William Jackson, deceased, lying in the county of Moore, on the waters of Richland Creek, McLennon's Creek, Juniper Creek, and Little River, in all two thousand three hundred and forty-four acres, the most of which is valuable Corn and Cotton land.

Nine months' credit, with approved bonds.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

Feb'y 27, 1847. 52ts

**POTASH,** first quality, for making Soap, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

INVALUABLE

## FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on the Uses of the Lungs, Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart. On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; exposing causes and cure of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shorten life, as Affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its rules, easy, practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages. 50 cents. Postage 9½ cents. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M. M. D., at 707 Broadway, New York.

Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part. The Trade supplied.

Jan'y 1847. 50-eow1y

## IMPORTANT LETTER FROM N. CAROLINA.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 1, 1847.

Dr. Seth W. Fowle—Dear Sir: For two years past I have been more or less troubled with a cough. During the past year, I was taken with a severe pain in the left side, accompanied by a very bad cough, and a raising of blood; probably a quart or more. In addition to this, I sweat profusely at night, which induced me to apply to a physician, but received no permanent benefit. I then procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which seemed to have the desired effect. I continued to use it, and my appetite, which had been very poor, returned, and with it my strength was restored. After taking four bottles, I was completely cured, and have enjoyed good health since.

DAVID R. BELL.

The editor of the North Carolinian, albeit strongly opposed to puffing "quack medicines," but believing that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry ought not to be classed with that sort, cheerfully testifies to his knowledge of the truth of Mr. Bell's statement in regard to the efficacy of the balsam.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

## STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1846.

Charles C. Shaw *vs.* Angus Johnson and wife, and others.

Petition for sale of Lands.

IT appearing to the Court, that Dugald Shaw, John Gregg and wife Catharine, and Elizabeth Campbell, Defendants in the above case, are not residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1846.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

53-6w

## STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1847.

Tyson & McGilvary *vs.* John J. Alston.

Original Attachment, levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in one thousand acres of land on McLendon's Creek, joining the lands of Duncan Sinclair and others.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John J. Alston, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or the property levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy the Plaintiffs' debt.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of January, A. D. 1847.

A. C. CURRY, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 53-6w

## STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1847.

Henry Yow and wife, and others, *vs.* Andrew Hunsucker and wife Clarkey, and others.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew Hunsucker and wife Clarkey, and Christopher Stutts and wife Rebecca, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the prayer of the Petition will be granted, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of January, A. D. 1847, and 71st year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 53-6w

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The Philadelphia Eagle gives the following account of an incident at the Theatre during the performance of "Romeo and Juliet."

The play had gone on to the last act, and indeed to the very last scene, the painful *denouement* to the wretched, unhappy love passage of the passionate Capulet and Montague. Romeo has despatched Paris and quaffed poison; Juliet has arisen from her drugged sleep in the charnel house of her ancestors; and is beginning to realize an ecstacy of joy in being permitted to live once more in the arms of her idolized lord, when it will be remembered the poison which he has imbibed, and the operations of which have been temporarily stayed by the excitement of Juliet's resurrection from the grave, seizes upon his vitals and he sinks upon the earth crying, "oh, cruel poison," or something of the kind.

Now, it was just at this critical point that a tall, gaunt, sandy-haired, fish-eyed medical student, who stood leaning against the door of the box nearest the stage, and who had been observed by those who were near him to be deeply absorbed in the play, turned short round, and clapping his hat down upon his forehead with a convulsive effort, exclaimed in a voice of thunder, "Keep him up, Juliet—d—n the poison—*I'll run and fetch a stomach pump!*"

*The Wheat Crop.*—The Ohio Cultivator believes that this important crop, throughout that State, was much injured by the winter.

*Locofoco Creed!*—The Harrisburg Union says—"The first duty of every Democrat is to be true to the cardinal principle of party tactics."

### PRACTICAL JOKES AND BAD LIQUOR.

It is a well known fact that oftentimes both those jokes which are called "practical"—and that liquor which is termed "bad," have been productive of exceedingly evil consequences; but whether the liquor or the joke has done the most mischief, we are not called upon just now to determine. We propose to make mention of an affair where bad liquor and a practical joke were productive of the very best consequences imaginable.

Many years ago, while the State of Georgia was still in its infancy, an eccentric creature, named Brown, was one of its Circuit Judges. He was a man of considerable ability, of inflexible integrity, and much beloved and respected by all the legal profession, but he had one common fault. His social qualities would lead him, despite his judgment, into frequent excesses. In travelling the Circuit it was his almost invariable habit, the night before opening the Court, to get "comfortably corned," by means of appliances common upon such occasions. If he couldn't succeed while operating upon his own hook, the members of the bar would generally turn in and help him.

It was in the Spring of the year; taking his wife—a model of a woman in her way—in the old-fashioned, but strong "carry-all," that he journeyed some forty miles, and reached a village where "Court" was to be opened the next day. It was along in the evening of Sunday that he arrived at the place and took up quarters with a relation of his "better half," by whom the presence of an official dignitary was considered a singular honor. After supper Judge Brown strolled over to the only tavern in the town, where he found many old friends, called to the place, like himself, on important professional business, and who were properly glad to meet him.

"Gentlemen," said the Judge, "'tis quite a long time since we have enjoyed a glass together—let us take a drink all round.—Of course, Sterritt, (addressing the landlord) you have better liquor than you had the last time we were here—the stuff you had then was not fit to give a dog."

Sterritt, who had charge of the house, pretended that everything was right, and so they went to work. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon a drinking bout in a country tavern—it will quite answer our purpose to state that somewhere in the region of midnight the Judge wended his very *devious* way towards his temporary home. About the time he was leaving, however, some younger barristers, fond of a "practical," and not much afraid of the bench, transferred all the silver spoons of Sterritt to the Judge's coat pocket.

It was eight o'clock of Monday morning that the Judge rose. Having indulged in the process of ablution and abstertion, and partaken of a cheerful and refreshing breakfast, he went to his room to prepare himself for the duties of the day.

"Well, Polly," said he to his wife, "I feel much better than I expected to feel after that frolic of last night."

"Ah, Judge," said she, reproachfully, "you are getting too old—you ought to leave off that business."

"Ah, Polly—what's the use of talking?"

It was at this precise instant of time, that the Judge, having put on his overcoat, was proceeding, according to his usual custom, to give his wife a parting kiss, that he happened, in thrusting his hand into his pocket, to lay hold of Sterritt's spoons. He jerked them out. With an expression of horror almost indescribable he exclaimed—

"My God! Polly!"

"What on earth's the matter, Judge?"

"Just look at these spoons."

"Dear me, where d'ye get them?"

"Get them! Don't you see the initials on them"—extending them towards her—"I stole them."

"Stole them, Judge?"

"Yes, stole them."

"My dear husband, it can't be possible! from whom?"

"From Sterritt, over there, his name is on them."

"Good Heavens! how could it happen?"

"I know very well, Polly—I was very drunk when I came home wasn't I?"

"Why, Judge, you know your old habit when you get among those lawyers."

"But was I very drunk?"

"Yes, *you was.*"

"Was I *remarkably* drunk when I got home, Mrs. Brown?"

"Yes, Judge, drunk as a fool, and forty times as stupid."

"I thought so," said the Judge, dropping into a chair in extreme despondency—"I knew it would come to that at last. I have always thought that something bad would happen to me—that I should do something very wrong—kill somebody in a moment of passion perhaps—but I never imagined that I could be mean enough to be guilty of deliberate larceny."

"But, there may be some mistake, Judge?"

"No mistake, Polly. I know very well how it all came about. That fellow, Sterritt, keeps the meanest sort of liquor, and always did—liquor mean enough to make a man do any sort of a mean thing. I have always said it was mean enough to make a man steal, and now I have a practical illustration of the fact"—and the poor old man burst into tears.

"Don't be a child," said his wife, wiping away the tears, "go like a man, over to Sterritt, tell him it was a little bit of a frolic—pass it off as a joke—go and open Court, and nobody will ever think of it again."

A little of the soothing system operated upon the Judge, as such things usually do; his extreme mortification was finally subdued, and over to Sterritt's he went with a tolerable face. Of course, he had but little difficulty in settling with him—for aside from the fact that the Judge's integrity was unquestionable, he had an inkling of the joke that had been played. The Judge took his seat in Court, but it was observed that he was sad and melancholy; and that his mind frequently wandered from the business before him. There was a lack of the sense and intelligence that usually characterized his proceedings.

Several days passed away, and the business of the Court was drawing towards a close, when one morning a rough-looking sort of a customer was arraigned on a charge of stealing. After the Clerk had read the indictment to him, he put the question:

"Guilty, or not Guilty?"

"Guilty—*but drunk,*" answered the prisoner.

"What's that plea?" exclaimed the Judge, who was half dozing on the bench.

"He pleads guilty, but says he was drunk," replied the Clerk.

"What's the charge against the man?"

"He is indicted for grand larceny."

"What's the case?"

"May it please your honor," said the prosecuting attorney, "the man is regularly indicted for stealing a large sum from the Columbus Hotel."

"He is, is he—and he pleads"—

"He pleads guilty, *but drunk.*"

The Judge was now fully aroused.

"Guilty, *but drunk!* that is a most extraordinary plea. Young man, you are certain you were drunk?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where did you get your liquor?"

"At Sterritt's."

"D'ye get none no where else?"

"Not a drop, sir."

"You got drunk on his liquor, and afterwards stole his money?"

"Yes, sir."

"Mr. Prosecutor," said the Judge, "do me the favor to enter a *nolle prosequi* in that man's case. That liquor of Sterritt's is mean enough to make a man do anything dirty. *I got drunk on it the other day myself, and stole all of Sterritt's spoons*—release the prisoner, Mr. Sheriff. I adjourn the Court.—*Cincinnati News.*

*The Wail of Ireland.*—A fair was recently held in Brooklyn, (N. Y.) for the benefit of the poor of Ireland. In the Post office of the fair, where every body could find a letter if they only applied, was found the following epistle, which is prose and poetry combined:

MISTHRESS—Shure but its the heart of swate Ireland that 'ud like to embrace ye, for all that ye'v done for her aid, me asthore; but the death of her childer, does so her bewilder, that its meself is afeared she'll niver smile more. When the wail of swate Erin sthruck the shores of Long Island, its yerself took it up, and rapatied yer crying, until far and wide, from lakes to the sae side, it rang—"give Erin bread, her childer are dying." Shure but its all thrue, that first said by you—that niver a haperth, had thousands, of bread. That fathers an' mothers, and sisters an' brothers, must soon have relafe or the green turf o'er their head.

Och! how swate Erin's now waping, for the host that's a slaping, the victims of famine—that monsther so dread. Each of his footprint's a grave, for the fair or the brave; and he's made the "Green Isle" a graveyard for his dead. Darlint, may ye niver sup sorrow; and, och! ne'r know the horror, that spreads like a pall o'er the "Emerald Isle." Her thanks, and the best, shall be borne to the West, by every proud sail that shall reach ye, erewhile. For what ye have done and what ye are doing, shure but it 'ill long live on Green Erin's story; and faith, be it said, may each hair ov yer head, be a lighted mowld candle to show ye to glory.

And, Misthur Advertiser, we've larnt to be wiser, than to think the rich are our foes, as we'v often been towld. And throth you had better print this lady's letter, or return it widout breaking the seal or its fold.

KATE O'NEIL.

*Close Shooting.*—In the accounts of the battle of El Paso published in the St. Louis papers, it is stated, as an evidence of the skill of the American marksmen, that nearly three wagon loads of the enemy's grenadier caps or shakoes, were picked up on the field, the front plate of every one of which was bored by a rifle ball.

This is rather tough, and savors too much of frontier bravado for belief. What became of the heads in the caps! It is stated that only thirty Mexicans were killed.—*Montgomery Journal.*

*Best Dfenition of a Drunkard yet.*—At a recent session of the court, held at Brooklyn, a prisoner was arraigned for getting drunk. Quite a number of witnesses had been examined and got along very comfortably. At last a young woman was called upon the stand, who gave a very intelligent, straightforward story; so much so, that she was at once marked by the defendant's counsel, as a very important witness. Upon cross-examination, she was asked by the lawyer "how she knew the man drunk—and when, according to *her notion*, she considered a man drunk?" She straightened up at least six inches in her shoes, and looking the lawyer straight in the eye said she, "Sir, I should call a man *drunk* when he couldn't *walk straight*—when he couldn't *talk straight*, and when he *used his shirt bosom for a spit-box.*"

*New Eng. Arena.*

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from the army in Mexico, says:

"A new description of dog attracted our attention. It was a species of fice, perfectly destitute of hair, except a tuft on the end of the tail. They were very fat, and looked like they had been stuffed preparatory to being roasted. We subsequently saw a good many Mexican sausages, which looked very like they were stuffed with these hairless dogs. I tasted one. That was enough. It tasted like dog and garlic. We never bought any more sausages."

The appearance of Philadelphia is not a little influenced (says the United States Gazette) by the number of men in uniform met with in its various thoroughfares. Dragoons in dark blue and yellow, Artillerists, Voltigeurs, Foot Soldiers, and Marines, meet us at almost every corner, and give to this usually quiet and sedate city the air of a garrison town. The number of men enlisted has been very large, and very generally they seem able-bodied, and will, we doubt not, give a good account of themselves.

*Darkening Bed-rooms during the day.*—There is a marked difference in the healthiness of houses, according to their aspect in regard to the sun. Those are decidedly the healthiest, other things being equal, in which all the rooms are, during some part of the day, fully exposed to direct light. It is well known that epidemics attack the inhabitants of the shady side of a street, and totally exempt those of the opposite side. According to this philosophy, how prejudicial is the N. York custom of darkening bedrooms during the day.—*N. Y. Globe.*

The Caterpillar Fly has made its appearance on Wadmalaw Island, S. C. and at Fort Gaines, Geo. It is from the egg of this insect that the worm proceeds which is so destructive to Cotton.

An attempt to poison yourself is a *rash* act, but a slice of bacon is a *rasher*. A showery day is *damp*, but the refusal of a young lady is a *damper*.

In a single hour the heart beats 3,600 times, discharges 7,200 ounces of blood, which passes through the body 25 times. In 24 hours the blood in the body circulates through the heart 600 times.

"*May good Digestion wait on Appetite.*"—In Boston, in reply to a question about his business, a furnace builder from London said—"I've come on to Boston to get the contract for 'eating the custom 'ouse."

# FOREIGN.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA

## ONE MONTH LATER FROM EUROPE.

This news is of great commercial importance, and will agreeably disappoint all the holders of Flour and Corn, who had been anticipating a fall. The Cotton dealers could not well expect other reports than such as come to them.

The peculiar and agreeable feature of the business part of the news, is the firmness of the London money market. The rate of interest has not been raised by the Bank of England, as expected. The bullion in the Bank is not affected to any extent by the American drain upon it. Exchanges are generally in favor of London, except against New York.

The newspapers report large orders from the United States for goods, and the intention of manufacturers to export large amounts to this country, and at low prices.

The political news is of comparative unimportance. The distress in Ireland is unmitigated. The British Government has made a loan of nearly forty millions of dollars in order to alleviate the distress there. This loan was taken March 1, between the Messrs. Baring and Messrs. Rothschild, at the price of $9½ for each £100, three per cent. consols. In France, too, the suffering is intense, and bread is rising in all quarters there. Report says O'Connell is near death's door, but there is doubt of its truth.

There is no relief for Europe but in another crop, and we regret to see that by experiments in the Botanical Gardens ([illegible]) upon early potatoes, it is ascertained that the potato will be no more free from disease the coming year than during the last. Attention is generally turned to the raising of some substitutes, such as turnips, beans, &c.

The Hibernia is reported to have brought 250,000 pounds sterling.

The *London Times* of the 25th ultimo devotes an article to the Mexican war, of which the accounts, it says, are exceedingly confused. The ease with which towns are taken, provinces annexed, &c. is cited as astounding, and the *Times* says:

"A seven-gun sloop impounds a province; a [illegible] of volunteers annexes a quarter of a continent, and towns are taken by fifty men and garrisoned by five-and-twenty, in the midst of a [illegible] and exasperated population. The armies [illegible] West [illegible] of Conquest and [illegible] represented by detachments [illegible] would hardly, if concentrated, make up one effective division."

The various schemes suggested for closing the war are rehearsed and ridiculed. The article closes thus:

"The point most perplexing to ordinary European minds is the object for which this much desired peace is sought. If the provinces and ports, the people and property, the taxes and customs of a nation can be seized and distributed *at will*, already, it is hard to conceive what further advantages are to be gained by the most amicable negotiations. What does President Polk want to buy with two millions of dollars, when he can get so much for nothing? Philip of Macedon's [illegible] that whoever [illegible] an unprotected [illegible] The Mexicans [illegible] ground of their foes. [illegible] beggars and [illegible] Santa Anna is flattered with [illegible] tations, and has the [illegible] overtures of the eternal amity of his enemies. He can hardly do better than strengthen himself by additional defeats and fresh repulses, and leave his adversaries to complete their humiliation and harassments by a protracted career of glory."

The *Times* of the 24th discusses the finances of England. Ten years ago the national debt was £788,398,570; at the close of 1844 it had been reduced to £782,918,984. The failure of a root has now required its increase by £8,000,000, and all the ground gained before has thus been lost. All Ireland is cast upon the bounty of the State.

The Irish poor are emigrating in great numbers, chiefly to the United States.

*General Tom Thumb.*—This wonderfully small pattern of a man, who is known by the above name, returned a few weeks ago from a visit to Europe. A London paper says,—

"He has received many valuable presents from the principal sovereigns of Europe; has kissed more than a million and a half of ladies; has exhibited before 3,000,000 of persons, and the gross receipts of his exhibitions, including his theatrical performances and his private levees at various places, and at the houses of the nobility of England, France, Belgium, Spain, &c. exceed £150,000, which reckoning 50 sovereigns to the pound avoirdupois, would make 2,678 pounds weight of gold; and as the General weighs but 15 pounds, it follows that he has received 178 times his own weight in gold. In silver, the weight would be 40,875 pounds, and would make 3,125 silver statues of the General of the same weight as himself."

General Thumb is now in New York, and a paper of that place gives us the following further information concerning him:

"Gen. Tom Thumb is the same great character here that he has been in Europe. The ladies all want to get some of his little kisses, especially as he has kissed so many Queens in Europe. But he will not kiss for nothing. To gain the high honor of a kiss from the General, a book must be bought, and so valuable is the kiss that many ladies think it cheap at any price. They take a thousand dollars a day at the American Museum on his account, and have a perfect monopoly of the trade, for nobody can get up another Tom Thumb."

*A Quaker with a Little of the Old Adam.*—A young man, the son of a wealthy and respectable Quaker, of Penn. enlisted a few days since with Lieut. McClay, the gentlemanly recruiting officer now in this city. The next day his father came to see him. "Joseph," said the old gentleman, "was thee sober when thee consented to take up carnal weapons?" "Yes sir-ee—I wasn't anything else," responded the son. "Here is some money, Joseph," rejoined the father, without moving a muscle of his hard features, "and when thee gets on the field of battle thou wilt bear in mind that Anthony Wayne was a Pennsylvanian, and that thou art my son."—So saying without another word, the old man departed.—*Trenton News.*

"Bless me!" exclaimed an old lady, throwing down the newspaper and wiping her spectacles, "there is John Doe and Richard Roe at law again; they've had a suit reg'lar every year or so, for more'n thirty years, to my certain knowledge!"

*The Better Way.*—The sons of the poor die rich; while the sons of the rich die poor. What encouragement to toil through life in acquiring wealth to ruin our children! Better to go with our money as we go along—educate our sons—ensure their virtues by habits of industry and study, and let them take care of themselves.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

## THE MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

## IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GERERAL TAYLOR.

The publication of the correspondence between the War Department and Gen. Taylor, is continued in the Union of Saturday night.

Under date of September 22, 1846 (the Union says October, but this is evidently a misprint,) Mr. Marcy writes Gen. Taylor, that the arrival in Mexico of Santa Anna and the zeal with which he has entered upon the organization of the army, may render it necessary for the United States "to modify, in some respects, the plans of operation." He then goes on to suggest some modifications, among them was to be a demonstration on Tampico, an attack on Vera Cruz, and designation for such service certain officers, &c.

Gen. Taylor replied, under date of the 12th October, that he had received the letter, but it having been written before the terms of the capitulation of Monterey had reached Washington, the administration was not aware that the suggestions in the letter of Mr. Marcy could not be carried out until an end was put to the armistice. Gen. T. said he would write again in a few days, and accordingly, under date of the 15th of October, he writes the following letter, in which, it will be seen, he points out the difficulties and dangers to be encountered by the movements which the administration were urging upon him. It now turns out, by the startling news we have received in the last forty-eight hours from the South, that what Gen. Taylor denounced as dangerous and in great part impracticable, was insisted upon by the administration, and the consequence is, that the whole American people are now held in painful suspense, fearing that Gen. Taylor and his gallant army may have been cut off by the overwhelming force that was brought against him, and only hoping for his and their safety from the wise judgment, military skill and indomitable courage of the old General and the gallantry of the soldiers with him.

It will be seen that in this letter Gen. Taylor also makes a manly and dignified protest against certain proceedings of the Administration; and although this letter is stated not to have been received till the 29th of November, twenty-six days after it was written, and two days *after* General Scott had been ordered to proceed to the South, to take the command of the Army; yet the very careful manner in which Mr. Marcy records the fact, is evidence that he feared that the order for sending Gen. Scott would be considered as a *consequence* of this letter of General Taylor; and it will be difficult to get the people to think otherwise, though the fact is stated by Mr. Marcy to be opposed to such a belief. But here is the letter:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp near Monterey, Oct. 15, 1846.

*Sir:* In my acknowledgment, dated the 12th instant, of the [illegible] of the Secretary of War, of September 22d, I briefly stated that the detachment to Tampico could not be made without contravening the convention of Monterey. Other reasons and more detailed views on this subject, and the general question of the campaign, I left to a subsequent communication, which I have now the honor to submit for the information of the general-in-chief and Secretary of War. Such a point has been reached in the conduct of the war and the progress of our arms, as to make it proper to place my impressions and convictions very fully before the government.

I wish to remark, first of all, that I have considered Brigadier General Wool, though for many [illegible] engaged by the government under my orders, yet as charged by the government with a distinct operation, with which I was not at liberty to interfere. Though greatly in doubt as to the practicability of his reaching Chihuahua with artillery, and deeming the importance of the operation at any rate to be not at all commensurate with its difficulty and expense, I have accordingly refrained from controlling his movements in any way. His force, therefore, is not an element in my calculations, particularly as it is now, or soon will be, entirely beyond my reach.

The Mexican army under Gen. Ampudia has left Saltillo and fallen back on San Luis Potosi—the last detachment, as I understand, being under orders to march to-day. General Santa Anna reached San Luis on the 8th instant, and is engaged in concentrating and organizing the army at that point. Whether the withdrawal of the forces to San Luis be intended to draw us into the country far from supplies and support, or whether it be a political movement, connected with Santa Anna's return to power, it is impossible to say; it is sufficient for my present argument to know that a heavy force is assembling in our front. Saltillo, the capital of Coahuila, is virtually in our possession, and can be occupied, if necessary, the moment the convention is at an end. The occupation of Saltillo will lengthen our line 75 miles, but, on the other hand, may enable us to draw at least a portion of our breadstuffs from the country. San Luis is about 300 miles from Saltillo, perhaps more.

San Luis is a city of some 60,000 inhabitants, in a country abundant in resources, and at no great distance from the heart of the republic, whence munitions of war and reinforcements can readily be drawn. It is at the same time nearly 600 miles from the Rio Grande, which must continue to be the base of our operations, at least until we reach San Luis.

In view of the above facts, I hazard nothing in saying that a column to move on San Luis from Saltillo, should, to insure success, be at least 20,000 strong, of which 10,000 should be regular troops. After much reflection I consider the above as the smallest number of *effective* troops that could be employed on this service without incurring the hazard of disaster and perhaps defeat.—There would be required, besides, to keep open our long line, protect the depots, and secure the country already gained, a force of 5,000 men—this without including the force necessary to send to Tampico to take or hold that place.

The above estimate may seem large when it is remembered that important results have been gained with a much smaller force. But we have hitherto operated near our own base, and the Mexicans at a great distance from theirs. Saltillo may be considered about equidistant from the Rio Grande and San Luis. Every day's march beyond it lengthens our already long line and curtails theirs—weakens us, and gives them strength. Hence the movement should not be undertaken except with a force so large as to render success certain.

In the above calculation I have supposed the Mexicans able to concentrate at San Luis a force of 40,000 to 50,000 men. With tolerable stability in the government, I doubt not their ability to do this, and it is not safe to assume any less number as a basis.

The force of twelve months' volunteers has suffered greatly from disease. Many have died, and a great number have been discharged from disability. So much has their effective strength been reduced by this cause and present sickness, that, in the absence of official returns I am satisfied that 500 men per regiment would be a large average of *effectives* among the volunteers. This would give, including the cavalry, a force a little short of 9,000 men, or adding 4,000 regulars, (our present strength is not 3,500,) a total force of 13,000 men. Leaving the very moderate number of 3,000 to secure our rear, I should not be able to march from Saltillo, with present and expected means, at the head of more than 10,000 men—a number which, from considerations above stated, I deem to be entirely inadequate.

And I now come to the point presented in the Secretary's letter. A simultaneous movement on San Luis and Tampico is there suggested; but it will readily be seen that, with only half the force which I consider necessary to march on one point, it is quite impossible to march on both, and that nothing short of an effective force of 25,000 to 30,000 would, on military principles, justify the double movement. And it is to be remarked that the possession of Tampico is indispensable in case we advance to San Luis, for the line hence to the latter place is entirely too long to be maintained permanently, and must be abandoned for the shorter one from Tampico, the moment San Luis is taken.

I have spoken only of the number of troops deemed necessary for the prosecution of the campaign beyond Saltillo. It will be understood that largely increased means and material of every kind will be equally necessary to render the army efficient, such as cavalry and artillery horses, means of transport, ordnance stores, &c.

The department may be assured that the above views have not been given without mature reflection, and have been the result of experience and careful inquiry. It will be for the government to determine whether the war shall be prosecuted by directing an active campaign against San Luis and the capital, or whether the country already gained shall be held, and a defensive attitude assumed. In the latter case, the general line of the Sierra Madre might very well be taken; but even then, with the enemy in force in my front, it might be imprudent to detach to Tampico so large a force as 3,000 or 4,000 men, particularly of the description required for that operation. If the co-operation of the army, therefore, be deemed essential to the success of the expedition against Tampico, I trust that it will be postponed for the present.

I have not been unmindful of the importance of taking Tampico, and have at least once addressed the department on the subject. Nothing but the known exposure of the place to the ravages of the yellow fever prevented me from organizing an expedition against it last summer. I knew that it could not with any certainty be held, and that the cause would not be removed before the last of November, or first of December.

It may be expected that I should give my views as to the policy of occupying a defensive line to which I have above alluded. I am free to confess that, in view of the difficulties and expense attending a movement into the heart of the country, and particularly in view of the unsettled and revolutionary character of the Mexican government, the occupation of such a line seems to me the best course that can be adopted. The line taken might either be that on which we propose to insist as the boundary between the republics—say the Rio Grande—or the line to which we have advanced, viz: The Sierra Madre, including Chihuahua and Santa Fe. The former line could be held with a much smaller force than the latter; but even the line of the Sierra Madre could be held with a force greatly less than would be required for an active campaign. Monterey controls the great outlet of the interior; a strong garrison at this point, with an advance at Saltillo, and small corps at Monclova, Linares, Victoria and Tampico would effectually cover the line.

I have limited my remarks to the position of the army on this frontier and the requirements for a campaign against San Luis Potosi; the suggestions in the Secretary's letter being confined to this general theatre of operations. Should the government determine to strike a decisive blow at Mexico, it is my opinion that the force should land near Vera Cruz or Alvarado, and after establishing a secure depot, march thence on the capital. The force required for this service would not [illegible] 25,000 men, of which at least 10,000 to be regular troops.

In conclusion, I feel it my duty to make some remarks, which I would gladly have been spared the necessity of submitting. I feel it due to my position and to the service, to record my protest against the manner in which the department has sought to make an important detachment from my command, specially designating not only the general officers, but to a considerable extent the troops that were to compose it. While I remain in command of the army against Mexico, and am, therefore, justly held responsible by the government and the country for the conduct of its operations, I must claim the right of organizing all detachments from it, and regulating the time and manner of their service. Above all do I consider it important, that the Department of War should refrain from corresponding directly with my subordinates, and communicating orders and instructions on points which, by all military precept and practice, pertain exclusively to the general in chief command. Confusion and disaster alone can result from such a course. The reason assigned, viz: the loss of time in communicating with General Patterson, has no application, for the Secretary's despatch came from that officer to my headquarters in sixty hours, and he could not move, at any rate, without drawing largely upon this column for artillery and regular troops.

I beg it may be understood that my remarks have no personal application. It is quite probable that in the event of making such a detachment, I would have placed it under Major General Patterson; but I conceive that this mode of regulating details and ordering detachments direct from the Department of War, is a violation of the integrity of the chief command in the field, pregnant with the worst evils, and against which I deem it my duty respectfully, but earnestly to protest.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. com'dg.
The Adjutant General of the army, Washington, D. C.

*The Words of a Wise Man.*—In April, 1844, Mr. Clay wrote a letter, from Raleigh, on the subject of Texas annexation. Doubtless that letter—that honest, frank, and manly letter—had a powerful influence against him in the succeeding Presidential election. Here is an extract from it.

"*Under these circumstances, if the Government of the United States were to acquire Texas, it would acquire along with it all the incumbrances which Texas is under, and among them the actual or suspended war between Mexico and Texas. Of that consequence there cannot be a doubt.* ANNEXATION AND WAR WITH MEXICO ARE IDENTICAL. Now, for one, I certainly am not willing to involve this country in a foreign war for the object of acquiring Texas. I know there are those who regard such a war with indifference and as a trifling affair on account of the weakness of Mexico, and her inability to inflict serious injury on this country. *But I do not look upon it thus lightly.* I regard all wars as great calamities, to be avoided if possible, and honorable peace as the wisest and truest policy of this country. What the United States most needs are union, peace, and patience. Nor do I think that the weakness of a power should form a motive, in any case, for inducing us to engage in or to depreciate the evils of war."

*The Works of a ——— Vain Boaster.*—In his first message to Congress, in December, 1845, Mr. Polk spoke of Texas annexation thus:

"This accession to our territory has been a bloodless achievement. The sword has had no part in the victory."

We submit to the judgment of the people to determine, which gave the strongest evidence of statesmanlike sagacity, Mr. Clay, who foretold with unerring certainty the result of annexation, or Mr. Polk, who prematurely boasted that it was a bloodless achievement.

*Wilmington Chronicle.*

"The bill [the River and Harbor bill in Congress] was passed, but defeated by the act of the President, *who has thereby shown a devotion to the* PRINCIPLES OF VIRGINIA which deserves the cordial thanks of the whole Republican party of our State."

*Richmond Enquirer.*

Virginia principles, it would seem, can swallow three millions "to buy a peace" in Mexico, but stumble over a few hundred dollars to improve a river, or a harbor! What Congress passed by a vote of three to one, and ONE MAN vetoes, are also Virginia principles!—*N. Y. Express.*

*Doing what the Devil never Did.*—A worthy clergyman somewhere on the Cape, was told that a portion of his flock were dissatisfied with his ministry, and anxious to get rid of him. Determined to be beforehand with them, on the next Sunday morning after service, he addressed them as follows:

"My dear hearers, in the course of the ensuing week, it is my intention to do what the Devil himself never did yet. *I am going to leave Cape Cod!*"

# THE MEXICAN WAR.

## THE LATEST OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS FROM THE ARMY.

The painful anxiety which now pervades the public mind in regard to the situation of General Taylor's army, has induced us to apply to the War Department for the latest authentic information on the subject. We have been furnished with the two following despatches, the last received from General Taylor, and we now lay them before our readers:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Agua Nueva, 18 miles south of Saltillo,
February 7, 1847.

SIR: I changed my headquarters to this place on the 5th instant, bringing forward, in the first instance, Lieutenant Colonel May's squadron of dragoons, two batteries, (Sherman's and Bragg's,) and the regiment of Mississippi riflemen. Yesterday the second Kentucky and second and third Indiana regiments came up, and will be joined in a day or two by the other troops in and near Saltillo, except the small garrison of seven companies left in that town.

Although advised by Major General Scott to evacuate Saltillo, I am confirmed in my purpose of holding not only that point, but this position in its front. Not to speak of the pernicious moral effect upon volunteer troops of falling back from points which we have gained, there are powerful military reasons for occupying this extremity of the pass rather than the other. The scarcity of water and supplies for a long distance in front compels the enemy either to risk an engagement in the field, or to hold himself aloof from us; while, if we fell back on Monterey, he could establish himself strongly at Saltillo, and be in position to annoy more effectively our flanks and our communications.

I have no intelligence from the interior more recent or authentic than that heretofore communicated. There is understood to be no considerable force in our front, nor is it likely that any serious demonstration will be made in this direction. The frequent alarms since the middle of December, seem to have been without substantial foundation. I am happy to add that the population of Saltillo is fast returning to the city. Under the judicious management of Major Warren, a discreet officer of Illinois volunteers, who commands in the town, it is hoped that the people may remain quietly in their homes.

I respectfully inclose copies of statements, showing the names of the officers and men recently captured by the enemy, as reported in my despatch No. 11.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. com'dg.
The Adj't Gen'l of the army, Washington.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Agua Nueva, Feb. 14, 1847.

SIR: Since my last despatch of February 7th, the occupation of this position has been completed by the arrival of Brig. Gen. Wool with the remaining corps left in rear. The troops are now conveniently encamped, and can readily take up excellent defensive positions when necessary.—Every thing is [illegible] about Saltillo.

I am urging supplies forward as rapidly as practicable from the rear, and from the direction of Parras; for if joined by a sufficient force of the new regiments, I wish to be able to take advantage of any opportunity that may offer to create a diversion in favor of Major Gen. Scott's operations. Of those new regiments, none have yet been reported to me, nor do I know how many I may calculate upon for service in this quarter.

I can communicate no very recent intelligence from the interior. Up to the 26th of January, the Mexican Congress had done nothing to supply the wants of the army, which had received nothing for January, and but half the necessary funds for December. Rumors reach our camp from time to time of the projected advance of a Mexican force upon this position, but I think such a movement improbable. The command is held at all times in readiness for the enemy.

I respectfully enclose a corrected return of the list of killed, wounded, and missing, incident to the operations before Monterey—as complete as it can be made from the records in my possession.—There yet remain to be reported the wounded of company A, 3d artillery, killed and wounded of the 4th artillery, and killed and wounded of the 2d Col. Wood's regiment Texas mounted volunteers. These few remaining names, it is presumed, can be supplied from the regimental returns or muster rolls on file in your office.

Our last official dates from Washington are to the 10th January. The mail of yesterday, which brought Washington newspapers as late as the 14th, had nothing from your office.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. General U. S. A. com'dg.
The Adj't Gen'l of the Army, Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.

## LATE FROM TAMPICO.

*Departure of Troops from Tampico—Garrison of the city—Retreat of Gen. Taylor upon Monterey—Multiplicity of Mexican Rumors—Revolution in Mexico—Expulsion of Gomez Farias.*

The schooner Home arrived early this morning from Tampico, having left there on the 8th inst.

Lieut. G. Barry, of the 1st Infantry, came passenger on the Home. We learn from him that all the troops intended for the South had sailed from Tampico. A force of about 2000 men has been left to garrison Tampico, namely, the Baltimore battalion, the Louisiana Volunteers under Col. De Russy, and one company of the 3d Artillery under the command of Col. Gates, 3d Artillery.

The two most important features of the news by this arrival are, first, the retreat of Gen. Taylor upon Saltillo and Monterey without a general action; and secondly, a revolution in Mexico, with the expulsion of Gomez Farias from power.

The news of the retreat of Gen. Taylor rests entirely upon Mexican reports.—Tampico has been overrun with rumors of all kinds in regard to a collision between the forces of Santa Anna and Gen. Taylor. Mr. Kendall, in the several brief letters from him which we now publish, scans these rumors. In the postscript to his letter of the 6th—the postscript being written early on the morning of the 7th—he announces that Gen. Taylor has fallen back, and without an action, in so confident a manner that we place very great reliance upon his news.

The Mexican papers, however, say that Santa Anna had cut off this retreat by interposing the forces of Gen. Minon and Torrejon.

The revolution in Mexico rests upon much stronger grounds, and there can be no doubt about it.

[*Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.*]

TAMPICO, MEXICO, March 4, 1847.

The reports in relation to the movements of Gen. Scott are contradictory. Almost all agree, however, that a portion of his force is already off Anton Lizardo, where it is said the Mexicans have thrown up batteries to prevent our landing, and there are many who think that the battle of Vera Cruz, if battle it is to be, is about to be or already has been fought. The brigades of Gens. Quitman and Shields are still here, as also a number of officers who came down on the New Orleans. They are all anxious to see the *fandango* at Vera Cruz, and it will be altogether too good a joke if they are disappointed.

Every thing in and about this place would go to prove the go-aheadity of the Anglo-Saxon race, and that every thing is fast Americanizing. Here we have an American newspaper, the American theatre, the United States Hotel, the Union Restaurat, and an American court of justice. Some one remarking that the judges of the latter know but little of the law, not having been bred to the profession, an old citizen within hearing exclaimed: "Confound the law—we have had enough of that here—what we want is justice, and we are getting that now."

TAMPICO, March 6, 1847.

Rumor follows rumor here in such quick succession, that before we have time to digest one another crowds it aside and both prove eventually untrue. Yesterday the city was agog with the startling intelligence that Santa Anna had attacked and defeated Gen. Taylor at Agua Nueva, and even the names of some of the officers killed were given. I don't believe a word of it, although that we may soon expect to hear of battles in that section is reasonable.

TAMPICO, March 6—4 o'clock, P. M.

By the looks and actions of the Mexican population I know that there can be no truth in the report that Santa Anna has beaten Gen. Taylor in a pitched battle; on the contrary, their whole appearance would, if anything, indicate the reverse. Good news shows too plainly in the faces of these people to be mistaken.

The New Orleans will not get off until to-morrow morning. In addition to Gen. Jesup, Surgeon Gen. Lawson, Capt. Grayson, and others of the regular army, she takes down to Vera Cruz Gens. Quitman and Shields, with a portion of their brigades. There will be 650 troops in all on board, composed principally of Alabamians and Georgians.

P. S.—March 7.—The report of the revolution in Mexico is correct—the National Guards joined the clergy. Salas is President. Santa Anna at the head of the army. Papers by next vessel.

Gen. Taylor has had no fight, but has fallen back upon Saltillo and Monterey. G. W. K.

[*Note.*—It may be proper to observe that this postscript was written in pencil, and that no allusion is made to the authority upon which the report of Gen. Taylor's having fought a battle is contradicted. It was evidently the last report that reached Tampico, and Mr. Kendall must have put as much reliance in it and regarded it in the same light as he did the others which had preceded it, as the following brief letter was evidently penned a short time afterwards, in which no further allusion is made to it.—*Eds.*]

TAMPICO, March 7—10 o'clock forenoon.

In haste I would inform you that I have this moment received Mexican papers of later date and with highly important intelligence. I send them down to the bar by a messenger on horseback, and in case the Home has not gone out you will receive them by that vessel. If she has left I shall leave them to be forwarded by the Apalachicola or some other vessel. In haste, G. W. K.

## LATER FROM MEXICO.

*Very Interesting and Important News.*

By the way of Tampico we have dates from the city of Mexico to the 27th February.

On the night of the 26th February a select portion of the National Guard made its first essay at a *pronunciamento.*

The Government had at its disposition to oppose this revolutionary attempt 800 troops in the citadel, the 6th Permanent Infantry, the squadron of Pa[illegible] and those bodies of the National Guard not in favor of the *pronunciamento.* Gen. Canalizo, as commander of the citadel, was preparing to attack the revolutionary forces with a column of 1500 men.

We know not the issue of this revolutionary attempt, but incline to the opinion that it will be successful and that Gen. Salas is in power. He founds his statement on reports at Tampico. Our papers are not late enough to verify them. The administration of Farias has long been tottering and has in all probability succumbed.

The final outbreak was not a sudden affair. As far back as the 22d the Government had taken the alarm, and day after day the papers noted the [illegible] symptoms of a revolt, and the opposition to the measures of the Administration.

*El Republicano* of the 25th announces that Gen. Vicente had received orders to march for Chihuahua, and Gens. Bravo, La Vega and Falcon had received orders to march to other remote points. This is a kind of banishment well understood in Mexico. The *Republicano* calls it persecution. Vicente and Bravo are very near friends of Santa Anna, or have been, but Mexican friendships are [illegible].

The latest movement of Santa Anna's force is indicated in a number of *El Republicano* of the 27th ult. It is very important. It has a letter from San Luis Potosi dated February 2[illegible], which announces the receipt of an official [illegible] captain who had just arrived, that the Yankees had abandoned Agua Nueva, which post they had occupied, retreating upon Saltillo. Our active Gen. Santa Anna has cut off their retreat upon Monterey, by interposing between Monterey and Saltillo Gens. Minon and Torrejon."

A letter is published from Santa Anna from San Salvador, which we give entire:

LIBERATING REPUBLICAN ARMY,
Headquarters in San Salvador,
Feb. 17, 1847—10 o'clock, A. M.

*Excellent Sir:*—By the annexed documents you will learn that Gen. Taylor has concentrated his forces at the hacienda of Agua Nueva, twenty leagues distant from this point. This news has not been confirmed by my spies, and there is no doubt that that general is preparing for an action, and that he will present himself in it with from 7000 to 8000 men and more than twenty pieces of artillery.

On my part, I have taken all proper measures for giving him battle at his camp on the 21st inst. By the time this note reaches the hands of your Excellency a great battle will have taken place, the result of which will be of incalculable consequence for the country. I confidently trust that the justice of the nation will be protected at this time by the God of Armies, and that I shall have the satisfaction of so announcing to the Supreme Government.

The troops under my command are marching with enthusiasm and eager to vindicate the honor of our arms. Neither the privations, the fatigues of a laborious march, nor the elements, which appear to have conspired against us—for during some days we have had to travel upon snow—have cooled their ardor.

Those who suppose that by taking this route there will be nothing for the army under my command to do will very soon see that to give an opinion upon a matter which they do not understand, some circumspection is necessary.

Be pleased to communicate this to his Excellency the Vice President, and accept the assurances of my consideration and respect. God and Liberty!

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
To the MINISTER OF WAR.

This letter is published in *El Republicano* of the 22d, having been received by an extraordinary express. We have the papers of the five following days, and in none of them do we find anything direct from Santa Anna. The captain who arrived at San Luis on the 20th we think may be considered the latest messenger from Santa Anna's army. This captain, we may add, also reported that an action would be fought on the 21st.

The success of Canales in cutting off trains of supplies are chronicled with infinite delight. The Mexican army, it is said, are in great need of them. It is particularly mentioned that at Mier Canales seized 197 mules laden with provisions, and four wagons. At the same time it is said that he killed about one hundred men. Another account of the same date sets down the fruits of the victory of Canales at 600 mules captured, and says nothing about men killed or taken.

Yet another express from Canales is announced, with an account of the same capture of mules between Mier and Monterey, at a place called Manteca. The despatch of Canales was dated February 5. It announced that all the rancheros of the villages were in arms against the enemy, and that 160 Americans had been cut off by them.

Another letter, written from Matehuala on the 10th, says that Gen. Taylor had no idea that within a few days he was to encounter an army so superior to his own. It alleges that in a conversation which was held at Saltillo on the 8th inst. he declared that he was on his march to Zacatecas, and expressed himself entirely indifferent whether he should encounter and fight Minon on his route or not. On this slender foundation the Mexicans counted upon taking Taylor by surprise with their much larger forces.

The papers of the capital speculate much about Santa Anna's chances of success against Taylor. They confess to their superiority in mere numbers, but claim that the Mexicans are worn out by fatigues and hardships, while the Americans have calmly prepared for the conflict.

In regard to the hardships which were encountered by his troops, all accounts agree; they must have been severe. Stagnant water sold at Matehuala at one dollar a barrel. Soldiers frequently fell overcome with fatigue and perished without shelter in the snow. Bitterly is the Administration denounced for not having raised means to mitigate their hardships. All the credit of raising and supporting the army is justly bestowed on Santa Anna, and should he fail in his attack upon Gen. Taylor, it would hardly shake his authority with his countrymen.

A letter dated the 12th ult. from San Luis says the army was compelled to leave behind in that city a portion of its artillery, for want of means of transportation, but that it would be despatched in a few days agreeably to the orders left by Santa Anna.

We have no where seen any further mention made of Majors Gaines and Borland and their fellow prisoners.

The Mexican Government has learned through its consul at Havana of the expedition of Gen. Scott upon Vera Cruz. Troops were accordingly ordered by the Government to march at once from the capital to Vera Cruz, but, as it chances, the body designated for this duty and which was to have moved on the 26th under Canalizo and La Vega, was involved to a great extent in the revolt which broke out the following day.

Vera Cruz has been fortified by digging a ditch around it, and under the direction of Gov. Soto families have abandoned the city and moved into the interior.

It was the Spanish brig Orbe which recently ran the blockade of Vera Cruz in an audacious manner. She was from Havana, and carried in a cargo the duties on which exceeded $10,000. This same vessel has since arrived at Havana again, as we announced in our paper of Wednesday.

We find an announcement that about the 20th ult. by the renting or farming of the mints, the Government had succeeded in raising $300,000 in cash, one-third of which was despatched on the 23d to the army.

The Government has begun to raise a little money out of the clergy. The sale of a house belonging to the church is mentioned. It is said to be worth about $50,000, and it sold for $20,000, part in paper, part in cash. The putting in force the law against the property of the clergy probably hurried on the insurrection against Farias.

The regiment of Jalisco is said to have deserted in a body, and other signs of military insubordination are mentioned in the papers.

We find another letter from Santa Anna, dated the 17th ult., from San Salvador, in which he denounces what he calls the assassination by the invaders of twenty-six individuals, inhabitants of Agua Nueva, who had taken refuge at the Ojo de Agua de Catana. He makes this charge on the authority of Gen. Andrade, whose letter he adds; and he says the facts are confirmed from other sources. Santa Anna bids the Secretary of War say to the Vice President that he "will very soon take satisfaction for the excess, committed by these men, which are an outrage to civilization and the human race." Gen Andrade says that, besides the twenty-six "assassinated," sixteen were made prisoners, and that they were all peaceable citizens. There is, of course, exaggeration about this, but the truth will hardly be cleared up till we receive despatches from Gen. Taylor.

*From Mexico—Direct.*—The editors of the Savannah Republican have received through a friend who arrived in that city on Friday evening last, and who came down in the cars from Macon with Lieut. F., an officer of the regular army on his way post haste to Washington, the information which follows:

"This officer left Monterey about the 20th or 21st, our informant is not certain which. He had an escort of nine men, and was besieged in a stone house for 24 hours by rancheros, whom they beat off. It is a fact, he says, that the communications are cut off, and the enemy's cavalry and rancheros were swarming in all directions. It is true, also, that orders had been transmitted to send no supplies without a very strong escort. It is feared that Captain James Irwin, of the Regular Army, a most accomplished officer, known personally to many of the citizens of Savannah, has been cut off. But at the posts all was going on well, all were in good spirits, and there was no cause for alarm or apprehension. Lieut. F. had seen, since he left Monterey, a letter from Gen. Taylor, to his son-in-law Dr. Wood, in which he says that he was 16 miles from Saltillo, with his own and Wood's command, amounting to 5,800 effective men, and he was quietly retiring on Monterey.—His outposts were constantly retreating before the enemy's advanced guard, or what is presumed to be an advanced guard of some 20,000 men, commanded by Santa Anna. The men under Taylor were all in the highest spirits and ready for a conflict. The General himself, in the letter alluded to, says he wants to get a fair field for his artillery, and that if Santa Anna wants to distinguish himself, "*we'll give him a chance.*" The batteries of the regular artillery with Taylor, are Washington's, Webster's, Sherman's, and Bragg's—24 pieces. Each of these four batteries, in the common *parlance* of the army, are held to be equal to a regiment and a half of men. Of course this remark is not to be understood as made seriously, but it shows how much reliance is placed upon them by the army. The troops at Camargo were actively engaged in throwing up entrenchments.

"Thus, we have yet to learn whether there has been a general engagement or a partial one—or whether Taylor has reached Monterey without encountering the enemy. There were at Monterey, our informant says, full rations for 6,000 men for 120 days, which could be made to hold out nearly six months in case of necessity. Such is the substance of the verbal statements made to us, which may no doubt be confidently relied upon."

*Military Movements.*—Major General Gaines, now in command at New York received a Telegraphic despatch from the War Department on Monday, requiring him to forward whatever soldiers had been enlisted, under authority of the ten regiment bill, immediately to the Brasos.—One hundred and fifty, it is stated, is the total number thus far enlisted.

The different companies organized under the new law in Philadelphia have received orders to leave for the seat of war. The Voltigeurs and Infantry were to embark on Wednesday, and the company of Cavalry on Thursday. It is expected that the Voltigeurs will proceed at once to Fort Monroe, for the purpose of obtaining their howitzers, &c. Most of these companies are quite full. They are, it is believed, all to be sent to Northern Mexico, to join Gen. Taylor.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.

## LATER FROM HAVANA.

The brig Brazil, arrived yesterday from Havana, having sailed on the 12th inst.

The master of the Brazil reports that on the 11th inst. the master of an American whaler arrived at Havana from the Pacific, having crossed the peninsula from Panama. He was last from Callao. He reported the arrival there of the ships Loo Choo and Susan Drew from New York, on board of which vessels the California regiments sailed some months since. The health of the regiment is reported as good, and nothing eventful had occurred on the voyage.

He mentions the massacre of a party of thirty Americans by the Indians in the interior of California, with every circumstance of inhumanity and horror. He represents that the Indians were instigated to the deed by the priests among them.

*From Santa Fe.*—The St. Louis Republican of the 11th inst. announces the arrival in that place of Lieut. Abert and Mr. Hoffman, from Santa Fe. They entertain no doubt of the correctness of the news from Toas, of the insurrection and murder of Gov. Bent and other Americans at that place. The signal for the bloody work was given about day-light, and forthwith the murderers, who had concealed themselves in different parts of the village, fell upon all their victims, all unprepared for defence, and despatched them. An effort was making by Wm. Bent, at Bent's Fort, to raise a force to go against the insurrectionists, but it was somewhat doubtful whether it would be successful.

It is supposed that some fifty persons, consisting principally of those who had gone out as teamsters in the employment of government, have perished on the route to Santa Fe from starvation and exposure.

This is called, we think, "a *small* war."

*Richmond Whig.*

*Failure of the California Expedition.*—The correspondent of the N. York Express states that intelligence has been received of the complete failure of the expedition to California, under Commodore Stockton. A letter addressed to one of the Senators says that the 'subjects' in California have rebelled, that the commander cannot get at them to put down the insurrection.

The Californians provokingly surround the headquarters, though at a safe distance, and look down from the eminence they occupy, and yet will run at every pursuit. They are well mounted, thoroughly acquainted with the country, fleet of foot, and ready for murder, or mischief of any sort.

*The Army.*—The Locofoco correspondents of some of the papers now—since the imbecility of the administration has been shown by recent events—are endeavoring to throw the blame on Congress for the delay in passing the Ten Regiment bill. Now, the fact is, that the President did not call for the regiments until the middle of January; and even if the bill had passed at *once*, the men would not have been there in time. The connection of the Lieutenant General with the Ten Regiment bill caused the delay, and all action of Congress on the subject of supplies was endangered and delayed by the most pertinacious adhesion of the President and the House of Representatives to this most absurd and pernicious scheme. Thanks to the firmness of the Senate for its defeat.

*Gen. Scott's Movements.*—The Alexander Gazette says.—We have seen a letter from the Island of Lobos, dated the 2[illegible] February, which states that there has been a most unreasonable delay in the arrival of transports and munitions of war at that place. They are six weeks later than they ought to have been, and up to the latest dates all the troops had not arrived, and several vessels containing ordnance stores, such as cannon and mortars, were wanting. The expedition to Vera Cruz will consist of about 12,000 troops and probably 100 sail of all kinds. Gen. Scott, it is said, expects to have boats enough to land 5000 troops at once. Many favorable circumstances in conjunction, are however, required to enable the commanding General to realize all his expectations, and during a Norther a landing cannot be effected.

All accounts from Lobos represent that Gen. Scott appears in fine spirits and high hopes, although he must necessarily be weighed down with care and anxieties. He is represented as giving his whole time and attention to the important work in which he is engaged—not excepting the most minute arrangements. He will soon not only have the Mexicans to contend with, but a more formidable enemy in the diseases of the climate. For our own part, we feel assured that whatever generalship, good troops and perseverence can do, will be accomplished by Gen. Scott and his army.

## ITEMS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Another Mexican spy was shot on the 3d inst. near Matamoras. He had been arrested, and was endeavoring to escape from his guard when he was shot dead.

A Mexican engaged in the murder of the Rogers family and other outrages has been arrested in Matamoras, and will be tried before the alcalde.

The Americans residing in Mier evacuated the town on the approach of the Mexicans. Previous to leaving, they made a surrender of their goods to the alcalde, and took a receipt therefor.

Col. Curtis was determined to make a strong defence at Camargo. To make an opening for the play of his artillery on the approaches to the town, he ordered two houses to be torn down. The order was executed by setting fire to them. A strong wind arising the flames were communicated to other buildings, and a great many consumed, principally *jacales* of no great value.

The public property and stores on the Rio Grande, at the Brasos, Matamoras, and Camargo, it is said, amount to six or seven millions of dollars, besides immense quantities of private merchandise; and for the protection of this line there are probably from fifteen to eighteen hundred men, scattered in detachments, the strongest of which does not exceed 700!

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.—The Texas Indians lately murdered a man on the Guadaloupe, and it is supposed that they are preparing for a war expedition, but whether against the Texans or the Mexicans, is unknown.

*Important—if true.*—The New York Herald of the 23d, publishes a letter from Havana, which states that an invasion of Mexico, with the assent of Santa Anna, is shortly to be made from that port, under the auspices of France, England and Spain, for the purpose of restoring that country to the dominion of Spain, and placing Don Ennique, a Spanish Prince, upon the throne!

The New York Sun, a neutral paper, but of decided Locofocoish feelings, suggests that the appointment of Mr. Clay as Minister to Mexico would meet with the approbation of many friends of the Administration in that city. There are two obstacles in the way, however. Mr. Polk cannot soar so high above the atmosphere of party, in the first place, and in the next, Mr. Clay would not consent to go to Mexico to negotiate a peace upon such *terms* as it is understood Mr. Polk means to insist on. Besides, as the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette suggests, "It is deeper national distress, more national alarm, and closer evils, that must make the Government send for such a man. The people of Athens never sent for Demetrius, whom they had banished, until his presence was necessary to the salvation of the city."

*Mr. Clay.*—This gentleman left us yesterday in the Concordia, on his return to Ashland. We understand he remains a few days at Natchez. Mr. Clay leaves New Orleans in a state of much anxiety as regards affairs on the Rio Grande, not only as a citizen, deeply interested in the fate of the army, but also as a father, as his eldest son is with General Taylor, being Lieutenant Colonel of the Kentucky Regiment.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

# OBS

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# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 30, 1847.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN CANAL.—Without entertaining any strong faith in the *sincerity* of "Candor", who, through the Wilmington Commercial, asks information in regard to the feasibility of the above project, we shall, as opportunity may present, collect and publish all the facts which we can obtain upon which the belief is based of the practicability of the work. We have heretofore published several articles on the subject, which appear to have escaped the keen vision of Candor, notwithstanding the *great interest* he takes in every thing which may lead to the more intimate connection of Fayetteville and the West. *He* does not intend "to throw cold water on the project!" Not he! But he advises us to make up our mind to yield some slight concessions to the interests of other sections of the State! This is cool, certainly, from a man who has not been satisfied with advocating the interests of his own section, but has gone out of his way bitterly to attack those of his neighbors.

If the work is shown to be practicable, will "Candor" and his neighbors contribute any thing to accomplish it?

A HINT.—In an account, by the Richmond Whig, of a public meeting in that city to further the construction of the Richmond and Danville Rail Road, we find the following remarks:—

"The Richmond and Danville road has already attracted attention abroad. A striking evidence of this was furnished by a letter, read to the meeting on Monday evening, from a gentleman in New York, proposing to contract for the construction of the entire line, and to take from 400,000 to 450,000 dollars of the stock, in part payment! This mode of proceeding has been quite common in the Northern States—and some of the wealthiest men in Boston have realized no inconsiderable portion of their fortunes from the appreciation in the value of the stock of the roads in which the contractors, for the purpose of obtaining the work, became largely interested as stockholders."

Now if the projected Richmond and Danville Road is deemed worthy of such notice, and of such an offer, how much more the Metropolitan Rail Road, the great thoroughfare for the immense travel between the North and South!

PRESIDENT POLK COMING TO CHAPEL HILL.—The President of the United States has signified to the Faculty of the University of North Carolina, his intention to attend the Annual Commencement in June next, unless prevented by business of the most urgent necessity. Judge Mason, Secretary of the Navy, will accompany him.—They were both graduated at the University, though not classmates. Arrangements will be made, we understand, to entertain these guests handsomely, as well as to provide for the great throng of visitors who will doubtless be attracted thither by the occasion.

We learn that James W. Osborne, Esq. of Charlotte, is to deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies, and that Bishop Ives is to preach the Valedictory Sermon before the Senior Class.

The Hon. Augustus H. Shepperd, of Stokes county, is a Candidate for Congress in the District composed of the counties of Stokes, Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph and Davidson.

A [illegible] our situation, and this [illegible] to our [illegible] exchange papers, [illegible] letter to the President at every paper in which he finds it [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] vanity of the [illegible]. It is certain that no such document was ever seen before. Its author has a plan for conducting the war, so he said in one of his speeches, which was better than all other plans. But he was not patriotic enough to give the country the benefit of it. To himself alone must the benefit [illegible], and the country may flounder along, for all he cares, in the road to ruin, unless he can get the office he wants; and then, when the office is obtained, he will not accept it unless he can combine in his own august person all authority,—not only the authority of Scott, Taylor, Worth, and all the rest of the *small fry* who have been conducting the army in battle, but also that of the President of the United States, and his Secretaries of War, Navy, State, and Treasury! This unlimited authority being denied him, he refuses to go to the aid of his country. He folds his arms, and closes his lips, in perfect confidence that nobody but himself has sense enough to get us out of the difficulty in which he leaves us, and with a determination not to trouble himself to do it.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—The election for Congressmen, &c. comes on during the ensuing month. The Whigs have strong hopes of carrying the State, and will certainly make a large gain in their Congressional delegation—of which in the late Congress only one was a Whig. The split between the Calhounites and the genuine Locofocos will have some influence; but the odium into which Polk and his war and his other measures have fallen, will have more. In the Richmond District, Mr. Botts, the Whig candidate, will doubtless be elected. The Locos nominated Mr Seddon, their late member, but required him to pledge himself not to vote for Mr Calhoun for President under any circumstances. With an independence which does him credit, he refused so to pledge himself against his friend and favorite. Walter D. Leake of Goochland was then nominated.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned on Tuesday last, after a session of 107 days, having passed about 300 laws, many of them of the utmost importance. Besides those heretofore mentioned in this paper, a law was passed to sell the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, now the property of the State, to the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth for the sum of $59,000 only. The proprietors will then, we believe, have the power, which they intend to exercise immediately, to condemn the land purchased by Mr. Rives between Margarettsville and Weldon, to renew the road on that route, and to continue it to Gaston.

AMERICAN ART UNION.—This is the name of an association in New York whose design is the promotion of the Fine Arts in the United States. It now numbers nearly 5000 members, scattered over the whole country, and increasing at the rate of a thousand or two a year. Every subscriber of $5 is a member for the year. The income of 1846 was about $23,000, which, after paying necessary expenses, was expended for engraving and painting of such works of art as the officers approved, and these were distributed among the members. This year it is intended that each subscriber shall have two large and beautiful engravings, and that probably 200 Paintings, richly framed, varying in price from $15 to $600 each, shall be distributed by lot on the 24th December, and sent without expense to the fortunate drawers. Members have free access, when in New York, to a fine Picture Gallery, 322 Broadway.

The Editor of the Observer, a member of the Association, has been requested to act as Honorary Secretary, for the purpose of receiving and forwarding subscriptions, and delivering the Engravings, &c. He will be happy thus to promote its objects, and invites the attention of those who feel an interest, to an examination of the pamphlet Report for 1846, at this office.

GROSS ATTEMPT AT DECEPTION.—In the North Carolinian of Saturday last, we find the following article:—

*General Taylor and the War.*—The Mexican Preamble Whigs are charging that Mr. Polk brought on the Mexican war; but what says General Taylor? In his Proclamation, issued soon after the battle of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, he says:

"Our late effort to terminate all difficulties by peaceful negotiation has been rejected by the Dictator Paredes, and our Minister of Peace, whom your rulers had agreed to receive, has been refused a hearing. He has been treated with indignity and Paredes has announced that war exists between us.

"This war, Thus First Proclaimed by him, has been acknowledged as an existing fact by our President and Congress, with perfect unanimity, and will be prosecuted with vigor and energy against your army and rulers.

The Federal leaders in North Carolina and elsewhere, charge that the war was brought on by President Polk: whereas Gen. Taylor declares that it was "first proclaimed" by Paredes, the Dictator of Mexico. The difference between Gen. Taylor and the Federalists is this: He puts Mexico in the wrong, while they insist that the President of the U. States, and not Mexico, is to blame for the war.

This attempt to fix upon Gen. Taylor so scandalous a falsehood, is one of the worst acts which we have seen emanate from the Locofoco press. (We know not whence it originated; for, though inserted in the editorial columns of the Carolinian, and not credited to any other paper, it has some appearance of not being original there.)

The fact is, that the Proclamation thus attributed to Gen. Taylor, *was written in Washington* and sent to Gen. Taylor by the Secretary of War, in a letter dated June 4, 1846, in which *Gen. Taylor was requested to sign it* and cause it to be circulated in Mexico. All of which will appear by reference to House Document No 19 of the late Session of Congress.

Gen. Taylor of course obeyed the Secretary's orders. He signed the Proclamation. But it probably never entered into his imagination, that he was thus to be cited as authority for the solemn falsehood of the President and Congress, that the war was first proclaimed by Mexico. It may be regarded as somewhat surprising that the Proclamation did not go on to say, in the manner in which the President has so often repeated it, that "Mexico invaded our territory and shed American blood upon American soil;" but when it is recollected that the Proclamation was intended for circulation among those who knew how untrue that assertion was, the wonder will cease.

Among the great mass of documents communicated to Congress by the President, in answer to a call for all the correspondence with Gen. Taylor, is a letter from Mr Polk, dated May 30th, expressing the warmest gratitude to the brave officers and soldiers for their gallant conduct in achieving the brilliant victories of the 8th and 9th of May. The letter is a very proper and handsome one.

It will be recollected that one motive which induced Gen. Taylor to assent to the terms of capitulation of Monterey, was, that he had been informed from Washington of the effort then recently made to open negotiations for peace, and this was backed by the assurance of Ampudia that the prospect was favorable. It now appears by the published correspondence, that on the first day of the battle of Monterey, Sept 22d, Mr. Marcy wrote to inform him of the refusal of the Mexican government to negotiate.

In a long letter dated 8th Nov., Gen. Taylor ably defends the capitulation, on grounds of policy, humanity and expediency. It was impossible, he says, to prevent the retreat of the Mexican army, whenever it pleased to evacuate Monterey, after destroying those stores which actually fell into our hands by the capitulation. Nothing was lost, he says, by the armistice, for "It paralyzed the enemy during a period when, from the want of necessary means, we could not possibly move. I desire distinctly to state, and to call the attention of the authorities to the fact, that with all diligence in breaking mules and setting up wagons, the first wagons in addition to our original train from Corpus Christi, and but 125 in number, reached my headquarters on the same day with the Secretary's communication of October 13, 5th instant. At the date of the surrender of Monterey, our force had not more than ten days rations, and even now, with all our endeavors, we have not more than twenty-five. The task of fighting and beating the enemy is among the least difficult that we encounter; the great question of supplies necessarily controls all the operations in a country like this. At the date of the convention I could not, of course, have foreseen that the department would direct an important detachment from my command without consulting me, or without awaiting the result of the main operation under my orders."

The admirable letter in another column, in which Gen. Taylor complains of the Department for addressing his subordinate directly, drew from the Secretary a disavowal of any intentional disrespect. In a subsequent letter Gen. Taylor complains even more strongly that Gen. Patterson had deranged all his plans by ordering a regiment to Tampico, a proceeding which he says "he considered not only wholly unnecessary, but as a direct and unwarrantable interference with the plan which he had already communicated to Gen. Patterson." And again, that Gen. Brooke and "Gov. Johnson" had diverted 560 men from their route to head quarters, and had ordered them to Tampico.

"It is hardly necessary, adds Gen. Taylor, to make any comment upon the above. It will be seen at once that, by the advice of officers at a distance, totally ignorant of my views and incurring no responsibility for the failure of operations, a large and efficient corps of cavalry upon which I had reckoned for important service in the interior, has been intercepted without authority, and sent where it is not needed and where it may lose many of its horses. Had the mounted riflemen been sent back to Jefferson Barracks, they could not have been more completely lost to the present operations.

"I have now no assurance that any reinforcements or supplies will reach me through New Orleans. The advice of Gen. Brooke or "Gov. Johnson" may divert recruits and the most important objects of supply to Tampico, under the new principle of war, that the enemy, after destroying his heavy guns, will attack a place which he dared not defend.

"With such proceedings on the Rio Grande and in New Orleans, I cannot be held responsible for the efficient prosecution of the objects of the government here. The departure of Gen. Patterson from the full and precise instructions I had given him, is, in my opinion, a legitimate result of the position of quasi independence given to that officer by the Department of War, against which I have protested and again protest. As for the interference of Gen. Brooke, the War Department, I cannot doubt, will give that officer the most stringent orders in no case to stop or divert the troops or supplies that may be destined for the army under my command.

"While I am considered competent to exercise the chief command in the field, it is no more than reasonable that subordinates, and, above all, officers not serving with the army against Mexico, should be compelled to keep in their proper places, and not to expose to hazard, by mischievous meddlings, the success of military operations involving the reputation of the army and the country."

This is sufficiently tart!

The following letter from Gen. Scott is interesting:—

[Private and confidential.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1846.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I left Washington late in the day yesterday, and expect to embark for New Orleans the 30th instant. By the 12th of December I may be in that city, at Point Isabel the 17th, and Camargo, say the 23d—in order to be within easy corresponding distance from you. It is not probable that I may be able to visit Monterey, and circumstances may prevent your coming to me. I shall much regret not having an early opportunity of felicitating you in person upon your many brilliant achievements; but we may meet somewhere in the interior of Mexico.

I am not coming, my dear general, to supersede you in the immediate command on the line of operations rendered illustrious by you and your gallant army. My proposed theatre is different. You may imagine it, and I wish very much that it were prudent, at this distance, to tell you all that I expect to attempt or hope to execute. I have been admonished that despatches have been lost, and I have no special messenger at hand. Your imagination will be aided by the letters of the Secretary of War, conveyed by Mr. Armistead, Maj. Graham, and Mr. McLane.

But, my dear general, I shall be obliged to take from you most of the gallant officers and men (regulars and volunteers) whom you have so long and so nobly commanded. I am afraid that I shall, by imperious necessity—the approach of yellow fever on the gulf coast—reduce you, for a time, to stand on the defensive. This will be infinitely painful to you, and for that reason, distressing to me. But I rely upon your patriotism to submit to the temporary sacrifice with cheerfulness. No man can better afford to do so. Recent victories place you on that high eminence, and I even flatter myself that any benefit that may result to me, personally, from the unequal division of troops alluded to, will lessen the pain of your consequent inactivity. * * * *

In haste, I remain, my dear general, yours, faithfully,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Major General Z. TAYLOR, United States army, commanding, &c., &c., &c.

Major Gen. Butler, of the Army, who returned home from Mexico on account of his wound received at Monterey, has arrived at Washington, in obedience to a summons from the Department. It was reported that he had been sent for to take Mr Marcy's place as Secretary of War, but the more probable statement is, that the Administration was anxious to get his views in regard to matters at the seat of war.

The Cincinnati Atlas states that Gen Butler declared, on the boat, on his way up the river, that every senior General in the army would have resigned had Benton been given precedence over either of them.

### CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The following remarkable letter is from the Colonel of a Regiment of Ohio volunteers:—

HEADQUARTERS, Camargo, March 2, 1847.

Sir—I send an officer to Headquarters, at Washington, making a requisition on the President of the United States for fifty thousand six months volunteers. All communication has for several days been cut off between this place and the army [illegible], and I see no adequate supply [illegible] of New Orleans. I request you, therefore, to send ten thousand men of this character of troops, and I anticipate they will be recognized under the call of the President.

As fast as any considerable force can be accumulated, let them be forwarded to Brazos Santiago. All troops, as far as practicable, should be armed before leaving the United States, and the officers commanding companies should take in charge ammunition enough to distribute, in case of emergency, forty rounds at least.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL R. CURTIS, Col. Com'g.

*To the Governor of Louisiana.*

This officer must have been desperately frightened when he wrote his letter, and sent off an express to Washington *requiring* the President to call out 50,000 volunteers.

The Legislature of Louisiana declined to authorise a call for even two regiments, on the ground that they could not reach the scene of danger in time to be of service.

The President of Hayti, Jean Baptiste Riche, died at Port au Prince on the 2d ult.

The Ex-Empress of France, Maria Louisa, died recently.

EXPORTS OF CORN.—More than eight hundred thousand bushels of Corn were shipped from New York between the 1st and 20th of this month, and it is expected that the quantity will reach a million of bushels during the month.

REVENUE.—The duties received at New York from the 10th to the 20th inst. amounted to only $826,470, against $1,350,170 on the same days last year. Decrease, $523,690.

IRISH RELIEF FUNDS.—The Rocky River Congregation, in Cabarrus county, has forwarded $875 towards the relief of Ireland.

Morganton, N. C. has contributed $240.31.

Another fire, the fifth, we believe, has visited Columbus, Georgia. A large warehouse, with 1281 bales of Cotton, 1160 sacks Salt, &c. was destroyed. Loss about $60,000, mostly insured.

*Mr. Senator Butler.*—A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Columbia, S. C. on the 15th inst. to welcome back Mr. Senator Butler. In the course of a long speech which he delivered on the occasion, he explained (says the "Chronicle,") the causes which had produced the late schism in the "Democratic party," which, as a party, he denounced in the most unmeasured terms, *as utterly devoid either of political decency or political honesty, and which he thanked God he had severed himself from forever.* He repudiated the very *name* of that party, and said he claimed that of Republican for himself and his party. Of the New York "Democracy," which he considered the special exponent of that sect, he spoke much in the tone of Coriolanus of the Roman rabble—voice, words and gesture, all indicating the most profound disgust. He said the war against himself, commenced on his refusing to vote for Benton as Lieut. General, and in a happy vein of blended mockery and sarcasm, denounced that measure, declaring his own stern refusal to elevate such a man as Benton over the heads of the gallant Worth and Taylor.

*Iowa.*—The Legislature of this State having adjourned without electing United States Senators, owing to the refusal of the Locofoco majority in one branch, to proceed to the duty positively enjoined by the federal constitution—a course which the Locofoco party have uniformly pursued, when they could not command a majority on joint ballot—the Whig members of the Legislature met and adopted a resolution, requesting Mr. Crittenden of Ky. and Mr. Corwin of Ohio, to act for and represent the State of Iowa in the Senate!

A large number of the Whigs of that State assembled at the Capitol on the 23d ultimo, and adopted a resolution formally nominating Gen. Zachary Taylor as a candidate for the Presidency in 1848—a proceeding which we regret, as premature in itself, and because it is calculated to embarrass the General, by making him an object of Executive jealousy and party malevolence—the effects of which he has already too severely felt.

Edward Cantwell, of Wilmington, has been appointed Second Lieutenant in the twelfth regiment of Infantry, one of the new regiments.

E. [illegible] Saunders, of North Carolina, has been appointed Second Lieutenant of Infantry in the 12th regiment.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

### MR. BADGER.

We hailed the election of Mr. Badger to the highest Council of the nation, with pride and pleasure, and predicted for him a distinguished career: his course since that time has more than justified the expectations of the country, and proved him worthy a high place among that noble band of statesmen and patriots—the Whig Senators of the South. Fearless, prompt, and powerful, he rises above every emergency. Such a man must, of course, expect the honor of executive hostility; and we are not, therefore, surprised to find the Union denouncing him. It is a part of the Polk policy to assume the entire direction of the destinies of the country, and to call in, where form requires it, and not always then, the aid of Congress to register its will. The thinking, such as it is, is done by the Cabinet; and the Senate and House are denounced as refractory, if they dare to discuss, instead of obey, its behests. Thus, after the President had, on his own responsibility, commenced the war, Congress was required to endorse it. The members knew nothing about it.—They had documents, but were not permitted to read them; they had doubts, but were not allowed to express them: the President demanded *instant* endorsement—the party refused to separate that endorsement from the grant of men and money—and the whole was, perforce swallowed down. It has been common, too, at the close of the session, to urge, at the last hour, the most startling propositions such as the two millions bill, and the Wilmot Proviso, at the long session; and to hesitate, to ask a day for consideration, is treated as treason. In accordance with this system, the supplementary Sub-Treasury was offered to the Senate at the recent close of the session, and its needless, hasty and unconsidered passage required. The rules of that body, however, protected it from outrage. To quote the Union—

> "This bill—so important to the government and to the business of the country, and so unobjectionable in every particular—having passed the House by a great majority, came down to the Senate on the last day of the session, was taken up by a large vote there, and on its passage was defeated by the single "*I object*" of Mr. Badger, availing himself most unjustly of the rule, never intended to be applied in such cases, preventing a bill being read twice on the same day."

How did the Senate know that it was "unobjectionable," before it had been examined by them? The rule, if not made for such cases, is worse than worthless. The practice of passing bills, upon the credit of the administration, with indecent and inconsiderate haste, is inconsistent with the dignity and duty of Senators, and dangerous to the country. If Mr. Badger had not objected, we doubt not that every other Whig was prepared to do it. The Union threatens Mr. Badger with all the responsibility of "the derangement of business, risk, expense, and loss," consequent upon the administration's pet Sub-Treasury—for all these consequences are now admitted to be the fruits of that absurd and corrupt scheme; but it will be somewhat difficult to persuade the people that Mr. Badger enacted the law. If the crazy project demanded tinkering, time enough had been afforded; and why did the majority present their supplement on the last day? Mr. Badger's course will meet the approbation of all who respect the independence and dignity of the American Senate.

### STILL ANOTHER PLANET.

It is asserted by Prof. Pierce, of Harvard University, that the planet discovered at Berlin, is not the one which should have been seen according to the calculations of Leverrier. This statement was made, as we learn from the Cambridge Chronicle, at a special meeting of the American Academy of Arts on Tuesday evening, and is to this purport:

> "He announced as a result of his calculation upon the observations made by Sears C. Walker, Esq. of the Washington Observatory, the remarkable fact that the planet known as Leverrier, the discovery of which at Berlin, was a consequence of the computations of the mathematician whose name it bears, is not the planet which answers to those computations, nor one which, according to Leverrier's theory, will account for the perturbations of Uranus; that this is not the planet which was discovered by the calculations of Leverrier, but another which was accidentally discovered by the Berlin observer. The diameter of the orbit of the observed planet is said to differ from that of the computed planet by several times the diameter of the orbit of the earth, and by forty years in the time of its revolution about the sun."

There is nothing strange in all this. They have struck into a *school* of small planets, and as they bring them *in*, each thinks he has got *the* plant. Who shall count the works of the Creator, or set bounds to his infinitude? What is the centre, we know not, nor where the sun ceases to exercise his influences, direct or by agency. Stars that the ancients counted among the beauties of their constellations, have years since gone out, and others have wheeled into view; and we may expect that for ages to come, planets as well as stars will be discovered in space, and every addition to the solar system will only show where new wonders await the spirit as it passes onward through these domains, pausing, perhaps, on these islands of reflected light, until it reaches another system, where light itself dwells, and communicates its glory.

*U. S. Gazette.*

*Amount of Stock taken in the W. & M. R. Road.*—We yesterday looked over the Stock Book which was opened in this town for the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, and found that one hundred and thirty thousand, nine hundred dollars, had been subscribed.—*Wil. Chron.*

The capital employed in the manufacture of Paper in the United States is $18,000,000.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

### ARRIVALS.

March 24—Steamer Fayetteville, with 92 Passengers, and Goods for Cook & Troy, J H Hall, C T Haigh & Son, J Huske & Son, and Gardner & McKethan, of this town; and C Dewey and M King, of the interior.

### MARRIED,

In Richmond county, on the 7th instant, Mr. SAMUEL F. STONE to Miss MARTHA SURGENER, daughter of John Surgener, Esq.

### DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday morning the 16th inst. WILLIAM ANDERSON, youngest child of Mr Charles B. Mallett, aged 9 months.

In this town, on Tuesday last, Mr. NATHANIEL RIVES, aged 55, leaving 11 children.

On the 19th inst., at the Planters' Hotel, New Orleans, after a lingering illness, JESSE Y. HARRELL, of North Carolina, aged 29 years.

By this Morning's Mail.

# GLORIOUS NEWS
## From the Army!
## GEN. TAYLOR AGAIN VICTORIOUS!!

TUESDAY MORNING—4 o'clock.

We anticipate our hour of publication in order to lay before our readers the following highly important News, received by the way of Charleston:—

*From the Charleston Courier, March 27.*

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM MEXICO.
BRILLIANT VICTORY OF GEN. TAYLOR—DEFEAT OF SANTA ANNA.

Yesterday's mail furnished us with later intelligence from the seat of war, and in a great measure puts at rest the fears for the safety of the gallant band of patriots commanded by the indomitable Gen. Taylor.

That experienced and accomplished chieftain did, it will appear, get safely within the fortress at Monterey, where there is deposited provisions, stores, &c. sufficient to sustain his army until reinforcements shall reach him. Finding that the wily Mexican general did not assail him there, old Rough and Ready, fearing, we suppose, that he should *spile* if he did not have a brush, fell upon the cohorts of the enemy, and compelled them to flee, slaughtering them as they ran to an unheard of extent, considering the number engaged.

Our army, it seems, has suffered greatly also, but it is to be hoped that in this respect the statements are exaggerated.

The news it will be seen is not official, but still there is every reason to believe it is authentic and mainly correct.

We will detain our readers no longer from the particulars, as copied from the New Orleans papers.

*From the N. O. Delta of Sunday.*

VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!
GOOD NEWS FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The schr. Wm. C. Preston arrived yesterday from Brazos, from which place she sailed on the afternoon of the 10th inst. The news from Gen. Taylor, brought by this arrival, is most cheering. The intense anxiety created among our citizens by the many alarming rumors which have circulated through the country, relieved itself last evening in one universal expression of joy and proud confidence in the superiority of American valor. Although these reports are still vague and indefinite, enough can be gathered from them to give every assurance that Gen. Taylor has whipped Santa Anna.

From Capt. Brown, a passenger on the Wm. C. Preston, we gather the following particulars of the reports most generally received at the Brazos:

Gen. Taylor was attacked by Santa Anna at Agua Nueva, and after a sharp battle fell back, in good order, to the vicinity of Saltillo. Here he was again attacked by Santa Anna, and a sharp engagement ensued, in which Gen. Taylor was victorious. Continuing his retreat in good order, Gen. Taylor fell back on Monterey, where he arrived in safety. Safely entrenched here, and finding Santa Anna would not attack him, Gen. Taylor sallied out against Santa Anna and gave him battle. A long and severe conflict ensued, which terminated in the total defeat of Santa Anna with a very heavy loss.—The loss is reported to be between 4 and 5000. This may be an exaggeration, but when it is considered that Gen. Taylor had 20 pieces of flying artillery, splendidly officered and managed, we venture the opinion that the Mexican loss has been very heavy.

Capt. Brown states that all the points on the Rio Grande are in hourly apprehension of being attacked by the Mexicans. At Camargo, especially, the number of Mexicans hanging about the outskirts of the town had created considerable anxiety and vigilance among our troops. There were about 1200 troops at Camargo.

Captain Hicks, who commands the steamboat Warren, in the Government employ on the Rio Grande, came passenger in the Wm. C. Preston, and gives the following corroborative information: Capt. H. brings intelligence from Camargo to the 5th inst., at which place information had been received from a Mexican who had just arrived from the interior, that a collision had taken place at Buena Vista, Saltillo and Monterey, between the forces of Santa Anna (numbering some 23 000) and those of General Taylor. The conflict was stubborn and sanguinary on both sides, the enemy suffering immeasurably; but Gen. Taylor finding himself too hotly pressed on all sides, by a force greatly outnumbering his, retired before the enemy in good order, and made good his retreat to Monterey, spiking six pieces of ordnance, and leaving at Saltillo some 30,000 rations, which have fallen into the enemy's hands. The different engagements are said to have occupied the space of three days. The enemy followed closely upon Gen. Taylor's retreat and he arrived at Monterey, where the battle was renewed, our forces gaining a decided advantage over the enemy, forcing him to precipitately retire, when Gen. Taylor, with a battery of flying artillery and a squadron of dragoons, pressed them warmly home, creating such immense havoc in their routed columns that the slain are represented to have been ridden over in piles "three deep!" The enemy was pursued for 18 miles on the Saltillo road, having suffered in all the engagements to the amount of 5,000 killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Taylor's loss is said to be 1,100. At the last advices, Santa Anna is said to have been endeavoring to rally his forces for another desperate onslaught, while Urrea had fallen in Gen. Taylor's rear, near Passa Victoria, with 8,000 cavalry and an irregular force of rancheros, for the purpose of impeding reinforcements and cutting off all communications between Monterey and Camargo. Gen. Taylor is confident that he can maintain his position until adequate assistance may arrive.

MOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE, March 10.

*Eds Delta*: A private express reached here this morning with the news or report, that Gen. Taylor had defeated Santa Anna, and driven him back to Saltillo—killing 4000 Mexicans. The news is probably correct as far as regards Santa Anna's defeat, but the number of killed may be exaggerated. We heard firing at Matamoras yesterday afternoon, and it was doubtless upon the arrival of the steamboat Brownsville's news—now hourly expected at this place. The express came down by land, and in half the time it would take a boat; we have consequently nothing official. The person who brought the news has so jumbled it up that it is hard to get at the correct result. Of one thing, however, you may be certain—*Gen. Taylor has defeated Santa Anna.* But at what sacrifice, of course, we cannot precisely tell.

I will send you all the particulars by the schr. D. Coffin or Onslow, to leave to-day, should the Brownsville reach here in time. Yours, S.

[*From the N. O. Bulletin, Extra, March 20.*]

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY.

*Repulse of Santa Anna—Three Days' Fighting—Mexican Loss 5,000 Men—American Loss 1,100.*

The schr. Wm. C. Praston has just arrived from the Brazos, which place she left on the 10th inst.—by this arrival we learn verbally that Gen. Taylor, who had fallen back before Santa Anna, towards Monterey, and had been attacked by Santa Anna, and after three day's hard fighting, the latter had been repulsed with the loss of 5000 men, and that General Taylor's loss was also very severe; one report says 1100, and another 1700 men. We are indebted to Col. Hunt for the following copy of a letter, addressed to him from Capt. Ogden, of the Quarter-master's Department, and which is the only written information we have been able to obtain, as the vessel brought no mail—though the details given above may not be exactly correct, there is, we think, every reason to believe there has been a fight, and it has resulted gloriously for the American arms—the previous Mexican reports tend very much to confirm such a result—several vessels are hourly expected, and it is probable that we shall have later and more authentic advices before morning.

BRASSOS ST. JAGO, 10th March.

Under present circumstances you will be extremely anxious, I know, to hear the news from this quarter—I wish I could myself ascertain the truth among the thousand lies that are circulating, which is like a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff—our whole line of communition has been threatened by Santa Anna's overwhelming force for some past, and columns unquestionably in motion to attack all the depots—as late as 4 o'clock this morning, the accounts from Matamoras were extremely dolorous, an attack expected every moment—I received, an hour since, an urgent request for reinforcements, but just now, however, a private express arrived, states that some heavy firing that was heard yesterday evening at Matamoras, was a salute over a great victory by Gen. Taylor, and I just saw a letter from a German merchant there, who says the same thing; the place where the three days' battle is said to have been fought, is Buena Vista, 20 miles from Saltillo. The Mexican loss is said to be immense. I feel some confidence in this story as it corresponds with Mexican reports for some days past. I must add, that up to our last direct dates from Camargo, there had been nothing heard from Gen. Taylor, later than 22d February—since then all communications from him had been cut off from Camargo, as the brave old man was completely surrounded. I knew of course he would do honor to the country, but such results as are now reported may be considered as miraculous, and whilst I believe them in part, I must await official intelligence.

63 officers are said to have been killed, among them Gov. Yell of Arkansas, and Lieut. Col. H. Clay, (son of the Hon. Henry Clay.)

P. S. The New Orleans papers of Tuesday last furnish the following additional particulars:—

The scene of action was at Buena Vista, about 6 miles west of Saltillo. The fighting commenced on the 22d February and ended on the 23d.—Santa Anna retired to Agua Nueva, 10 miles distant, leaving 4000 killed and wounded on the field. Santa Anna's force amounted to at least 15,000,—Gen. Taylor's about 5000, almost entirely volunteers.

The Americans did not wait to be attacked, but with the most daring impetuosity charged on the enemy, their officers leading them most gallantly. Gen. Taylor was every where in the thickest of the fight. He received a ball through his overcoat, but was not injured.

Gen. Wool greatly distinguished himself, and all the officers fought like heroes.

The Mexicans have possession of Cerralvo, Mier, China, and all the towns between Camargo and Monterey.

Col. Curtis had left Camargo to attack General Urrea, who was said to be about 30 miles distant, with 4 to 5000 men.

Among the Officers killed, we find the names of Col. Yell, Lt. Col. Clay, Col. J. J. Hardin, Col. McKee, Capt. Geo. Lincoln.

Among the wounded, Col. Jeff. Davis, Adj't Bliss, Lt. Bryan, (son of J. H. Bryan, Esq. of Raleigh—slightly.)

### FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 30.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 35 a 40 | Iron, | 4½ a 5 |
| Ditto, apple, | 30 a 35 | Molasses, | 24 a 28 |
| Bacon, new, | 7 a 7½ | Oats, | 40 a 45 |
| Coffee, | 8 a 10 | Nails, cut, | 5½ |
| Cotton, | 11 a 11¼ | Sugar, br'n, | 8 a 10 |
| Corn, | 65 a 70 | Salt, bu., | 60 |
| Candles, F. F., | 13 a 15 | Ditto, sack, | $1¾ a 2 00 |
| Flour, | 5 a 5½ | Wheat, | 90 a 1 00 |
| Feathers, | 26 a 28 | Whiskey, | 25 a 30 |
| Pork, | 5 | Beeswax, | 24 a 25 |
| Peas, | 50 a 60 | Rags, | 1½ a 2 |

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—Sales of Cotton at 11 to 11¼.—No change in other Produce.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine firm at 2 25 and 1 25, clear of extra. Tar 1 30. Timber, interior 3 50 to 4; Fair 5 25 to 6; Good Mill 6 to 8 50; Shipping 9 to 11 00; Flooring 7 50 to 8; Wide 5 to 5 50; Scantling 4 to 4 50. Shingles 1 75. Bacon 8½ to 9. Corn 80. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 50. Rice 3 75 to 4.

At Cheraw, Cotton 10¾ to 11¼. Salt $1 75 per sack.

## I. O. O. F.

THE Sixth Annual Communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of North Carolina, will be held in Wilmington, on the second Wednesday (12th) of May next.

Reports, &c. from Subordinate Lodges may be sent up by the hands of their Representatives.

J. B. NEWBY, Grand Sec'y.

Fayetteville, March 29, 1847. 56-1m

☞ The Chronicle, Wilmington; Newbernian, Newbern; Standard, Raleigh; Whig, Washington; Jeffersonian, Charlotte; and Herald, Norfolk, (Va.) will insert the above weekly for one month, and forward accounts to Junius D. Gardner, Gr. Treas'r, Wilmington, on or before the 10th of May.

## NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received and opened my Spring and Summer Stock, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

## DRY GOODS,
### HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
### Cotton and Wool Cards, Writing Paper, Fur, Wool, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats, Bonnets, Drugs and Medicines, &c.,

All of which will be offered at low prices for cash, or on time for undoubted paper.

JOHN D. STARR.

March 27, 1847. 56-6w

## *To the Members of the Synod of North Carolina.*

AT the request of the Moderator of the Synod of North Carolina, the members thereof are hereby informed, that the Moderator has, at the request of the Session of the Church of Fayetteville, from considerations of humanity, benevolence, and convenience, changed the time of the meeting of the Synod, from the 27th of October to the 3d of November 1847.

COLIN McIVER, Stated Clerk.

March 27, 1847. 56tf

## FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS,
20 do No. 2 MACKEREL,
Just received by HALL & HALL.
March 27. 56tf

## NEW AND CHEAP
## *SPRING GOODS.*

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Balzorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tarlton do. do.,
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Ditto Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
350 pieces Pantaloon Stuff, assorted,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
Lace Edging and Quilling,
Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Alpacas, silk and cotton warp,

With many other Goods—all of which being purchased for *Cash* by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail, as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be had in this State.

March 29, 1847. 56tf

## NEW
### Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery Establishment.

## WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving and offer for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, an extensive assortment of new and well selected Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

### Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

The whole combining a stock of commanding character rarely equalled in this country—which having been purchased in New York for Cash, and otherwise at Auction and private sale, will be sold at cheap rates, to merchants, families and others.

The stock being entirely new, and very general, comprehends far too many articles to be mentioned in a single advertisement; it is deemed sufficient to state, that almost every desirable article will be found at the Establishment.

In the selection and purchase of the stock now offered to the public, more than a month's constant labor has been expended, and no pains have been spared to obtain every article on the best terms.

Connected as they are with one amongst the oldest and best houses in the United States, and with every means of procuring goods on the best terms, Wm. C. James & Co. feel persuaded they can offer very great inducements to those wishing to purchase, such indeed as cannot fail to satisfy.

New supplies of Goods will be constantly arriving as they are wanted.

Fayetteville, N. C., Hay street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
March 30, 1847. 56tf

The Raleigh Register, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Charlotte Journal, once a week for one month, and bills to this Office.

## *New Spring and Summer*
## GOODS.

## JNO. D. WILLIAMS

HAS just received his Stock of Spring and Summer

### Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Among which are:

For Ladies' wear—White and bl'k watered Silks; plaid and striped ditto; silk and worsted Barege, (large assortment;) French and English Muslins and Lawns; chevre Lustres; Ginghams and Gingham Lawns and Muslins; embroidered and printed Evening Dresses; French, English and American Prints; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; bishop and long Lawns; Linen Cambric; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; revered and hem-stitched ditto; French worked Collars, a large assortment; fair Kid Gloves and Slippers; long Cloths and London Sheetings; Silecias and colored Cambrics; corded and grass Skirts; shell, tuck and side Combs; a large and fine assortment of silk and barege Scarfs; Bombazines and Alpacas.

For Gentlemen's wear—Fine French brown and black Broadcloths; fine English brown, blue, invisible green, and black ditto; French Doe skin, and English black and fancy colored Cassimeres; American fancy striped plaid and plain ditto; checked and plaid Linens; Drap-d Etes; Croton Coating; Vienna and Summer Cloths; plaid striped, satin white striped, and brown linen Drillings; fine Vestings and Cravats; Suspenders; Panama, Leghorn, and fine for Hats; fine Boots; goat and calf skin Shoes; together with a large assortment of Goods suited to the country merchants' trade.

The public generally are invited to call and examine styles and prices.

The undersigned flatters himself that his stock will compare very favorably, as to styles and quality, with any in the market, and is determined not to be undersold by any that sell goods for a profit.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

March 27, 1847. 56tf

## IRISH RELIEF.

THE Subscribers will receive any donations in *Cash, Flour,* or *Corn,* and will forward the same to the suffering poor of Ireland. Those who have plenty and to spare, would be well rewarded *hereafter*, in feeding the hungry.

JAMES KYLE,
CHARLES BENBOW,
BEVERLY ROSE.

Fayetteville, March 29, 1847. 56-3w

## PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE.

AT an extra meeting of this body, held in the Session-room of the Presbyterian church of Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 24th of March, it was resolved, that its ensuing Semi-annual meeting, to be held at Black-river chapel in New Hanover county, commence on Thursday the 8th of April ensuing, at 12 o'clock, M.

COLIN McIVER, Moderator.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1847.

## STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
### ROBESON COUNTY.
### Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1847.

Sarah Pittman, *vs.* Heirs at Law of Jesse Pittman, deceased.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the Court, that Jesse Pittman, a Defendant in this case, is a non-resident of this State: Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the said Jesse Pittman to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any, why Dower shall not be assigned to the Petitioner.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 71st year.

SD'H HOWELL, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 56-6w

## STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
### ROBESON COUNTY.
### Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1847.

Elizabeth McNatt, *vs.* Heirs at Law of James McNatt.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the Court, that Hugh McNatt, Alexander McAlpin and wife Mary, Daniel McGregor and wife Ann, Mathew Burket and wife Rebecca, Alexander Peterson and wife Ailey, a part of the Defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the said Hugh McNatt, Daniel McGregor and wife Ann, Alexander McAlpin and wife Mary, Mathew Burket and wife Rebecca, Alexander Peterson and wife Ailey, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any, why Dower shall not be assigned to the Petitioner.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 71st year.

SD'H HOWELL, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 56-6w

## Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.

44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

**LAMP OIL.**—Best Winter strained blch'd Sperm Oil, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

## Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

44

# GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT, ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

| | Former. | Present. |
|---|---|---|
| Box Goods, cubic foot, | 8 | 7 |
| Salt, sack, | 30 | 25 |
| Salt, coarse L'v., bus., | 10 | 8 |
| Iron, ton, | 3 00 | 2 50 |
| Coffee, per sack, | 30 | 25 |
| Sugars, per 100, | 17½ | 15 |
| Castings, per 2000 lbs., | 5 00 | 4 00 |

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water (17 inches) running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

## NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

# FALL AND WINTER GOODS. H. LEETE,

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square.

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Black, blue, brown, invisible green, and mixed Broadcloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plaids; all wool Cashmeres; Muslin-de-Laines; black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Cloak Linings; Corded and Hair Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies' Vests; Shawls, some very superior; Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Buck, Beaver, Cashmere, and Woollen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid ditto; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold *very low* for *Cash*, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

### *New Spring and Summer* GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS**, consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rip. Kas Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee; Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

## Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

## *Dr. Turner's Pills.*

### For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been [illegible] feels it a duty he owes to [illegible] to introduce them to the public [illegible] that they may appreciate [illegible] readily and cheaply, and [illegible] without the expense [illegible] inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY to the Poor.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

## NEW BOOKS.

AN Author's Mind, by Tupper, 40 cts.; Probabilities, by ditto, 25; The Battle of Life, by Dickens, 7; Philosophy in Sport, 1 13; Poetry of Life, by Mrs. Ellis, 38; Festus, a Poem, 1 00; Moffat's Southern Africa, 90; Letters to Young Ladies, by Mrs. Sigourney, 1 00; The Huguenot, by James, 25; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns; together with an assortment of School Books. Also, Smith on Contracts, a new Law Book, $1 63.

Just received and for sale by E. J. HALE.

March 15.

# MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT COMPANY, OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

### Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages* of the water. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C. will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

## New Supply of Fresh Fruit.

**200** Cocoa Nuts,
50 Drums Figs,
25 Boxes Raisins.

Lemons, Currants, Prunes, Filberts, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Pickles, Cassia.

Also, Mustard, Blacking, Scotch Snuff & smoking Tobacco, just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.

Jan. 30, 1847. 48tf

# NEW GOODS.

I HAVE on hand and am receiving, at the Store two doors west of the Bank of Cape Fear,

# GROCERIES,

## Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware,

&c., which I offer to sell for Cash or exchange for Produce.

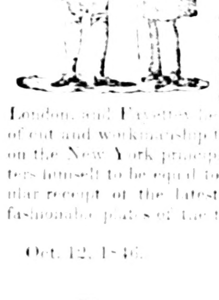
Beaver Creek Shirtings and Yarns by the Bale at Manufacturer's prices. A constant supply of the same at retail.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf

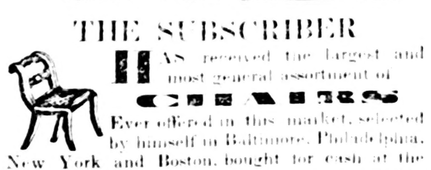
## THE SUBSCRIBER



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the best Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and one that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles adopted by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.

Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf



## THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of CHAIRS Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

## *Dr. R. F. Peery's Vermifuge,* OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms:—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

Nov. 7, 1846. 26tf

## RED CLOVER SEED, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

## FOR SALE.

A NORTHERN-MADE BUGGY and CARRIAGE, to arrive by next boat, and for sale by HALL & HALL.

March 2, 1847. 52tf

# J. N. BAIRD,

## Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

March 1, 1847. 52tf

## GARDEN SEEDS.

RECEIVED per Henrietta, a great variety of Garden Seeds, all of which are warranted of the growth of 1846. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

## SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by E. J. HALE.

## Henry's Magnesia, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

## Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne

Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

44

## Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

## Bay Water and Florida Water,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

## CIGARS & TOBACCO.

**20,000** PRINCIPE Havana and Regalia Cigars,

1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco.

Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34-tf

## French Gelatine and Isinglass,

for Jellies, &c. for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

# RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

### *Fall and Winter Stock of* HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf skin Boots, water-proof, [illegible] stage; Ladies' Walking and Over Shoes; with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth Caps, fine Seal, Seal, Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, Scotch, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash. J. C. T.

Oct. 26, 1846. 34tf

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together under the style and firm of WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO., intend prosecuting a general Grocery business at this place. They have taken the second tenement from the Market House, McArn's buildings, South side Hay st., where they have on hand and will receive in a few days a good assortment in their line, viz: Rio, Java and Laguyra Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar; Loaf and Lump do; Iron, Steel, and Molasses; Madeira, Port, and Malaga Wines; French Brandy; American Gin; together with Hollow Ware, Crockery, Saddlery, Sole & Upper Leather, Indigo, Madder, Copperas.

The above Goods, with many other kinds not mentioned, are offered for sale at the lowest market rates. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS,
JAMES McGILVARY,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

Nov'r 1, 1846. 3-tf

# NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm and style of

## BLAKE & BRIGGS,

And have taken the third tenement in McArn's new fire proof building, on the South-West corner of Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

### Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soap, Powder and Shot, Iron, Axes, Bar Lead, Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Pocket Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Cassia, Camphor, Snuff, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. &c., all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM K. BLAKE,
WILLIAM BRIGGS.

Fayetteville, Nov 16, 1846. 37tf

## LOOK HERE.

# ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years.—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.

LEVINE WOOD.

Dec. 19, 1846. 42-6m

## STATE OF N. CAROLINA, RICHMOND COUNTY.

### Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1847.

Lucretia Henry *vs.* Reuben Henry, William Henry, Jesse Henry, Wilson Henry, Jesse Segoe and wife Eliza, James Arrington and wife Jenny, William Knotts and Marinda his wife, Lotty Henry, Elijah Henry, Patsey Henry, Caroline Henry, Berry Henry, and Riley Henry.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to satisfaction of the Court, that Riley Henry resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Riley Henry to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the cause set for hearing and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in January, A. D. 1847, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.

[Pr adv. $3 50.] 51-6w

## GOLD PENS,—For sale by E. J. HALE.

**WANTED,** as an apprentice to the Watch and Jewelry business, a smart and intelligent boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age. None other need apply. EDWIN GLOVER.

February 22, 1847. 51-tf

**20** HHDS. superior Retailing New Crop Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 bbls. (Stewart's) Powdered and Crushed Sugars,
2 boxes ditto Standard Loaf Sugars,
20 bags old Government Java Coffee,
25 ditto prime Green and Old White Laguira Coffee,
50 ditto ditto ditto Rio Coffee,

With a large assortment of extra fine Green and Black Teas, and Family Groceries, for sale by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

# DAVID SHAW, CONFECTIONER,

HAS opened a few doors below his old stand, on Person street, 3 doors above Liberty Point, where he will be glad to supply his old friends and customers with FRESH AND PURE CANDIES, manufactured by himself. He has on hand a few Boxes of B. M. Raisins,

Half boxes do do
Qr. boxes do do

Figs, Almonds, Filberts, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Essences, &c. Wholesale price of Candies 20 cts. per lb. Orders, enclosing the cash, or reference to houses in this place, will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 30, 1847. 48-tf

## NEW BOOKS.

BULWER'S New Novel, Lucretia, 25; Colton's Rights of Labor, 25; Dickens's Chimes and Christmas Carol, 37; Mrs. Jameson's Memoirs and Essays, 37; The New Timon, a Romance of London, 87. With a variety of School Books, Blank Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

## NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1846, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Neill Wilkinson, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the Estate, must present them properly authenticated, and within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

DAVID TORRENCE.

December 28, 1846. 43-tf

## *Are you Insured!*

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

## The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire on any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

## FIRE INSURANCE.

### By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 1tf

## FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c. either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

## OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. July 1.—1tf

## Encourage Home Manufactures.

## *Gardner & McKethan*

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

### Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

## POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846 16-12m

## FOR SALE.

**30** HHDS New Crop Molasses—(a superior article and in good order.)
100 Casks Thomastown Lime.

Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

February 15, 1847. 50-tf

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned, empowered by an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled an "Act to incorporate the Washington and New Orleans Magnetic Telegraph Company," to call a meeting of the corporate body thereby created, hereby notify such meeting, for the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of the Act aforesaid, to be holden at YARBROUGH'S HOTEL, in Raleigh, North Carolina, on Tuesday the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of which all persons interested will take notice.

S. F. B. MORSE,
JOHN J. HALEY,
WM. B. LLOYD.

Washington, March 6, 1847. 54-3w

## 2,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

## The Marriage Question.

RECEIVED on consignment, 50 copies of "An Inquiry concerning the Lawfulness of Marriage between parties previously related by consanguinity or affinity. Also, a short history of opinions in different ages and countries, and of the action of Ecclesiastical Bodies on that subject," by the Rev. Wm. Marshall. [Being an argument of the case of the Rev'd Mr. McQueen, favorable to that gentleman.]

E. J. HALE.

## Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34-tf

# JOHN C. LATTA, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT, *Wilmington, N. C.*

Nov 2, 1846. 35-Y

# REMOVAL AND NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddill, Jr's new fire-proof *buildings*, Hay street, two doors below Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected stock of

## STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Of the latest styles and patterns,

## HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware; Hats; Men's, Boy's and Infant's Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots; Saddles, Whips, Bridles, Martingales, Leather, &c.; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Loaf, white Havana, and common Sugars; Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee; Cheese, Raisins, Soaps and Candles; Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; English and Swedes Iron; Hollow Ware; American and German Steel; Nails, assorted; Rope, Bagging and Twine; Trace, Halter and Fifth Chains; Alum and Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

J [illegible] 5000 lbs prime BACON,
200 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.

The best market prices paid for all kinds of Produce.

We continue to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Nov 1846. 37tf

# NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

# GROCERIES,

## *Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,*

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

## Fayetteville and Warsaw STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Train from both ways, and arrives in Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going north or south.

☞ Passengers enter their names at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Dec. 26, 1846. 43-tf

## 100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

## Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 75tf

## Cologne Water, by the gallon

or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COOK & HODGES having been dissolved the first of last April, they would now give notice to any person having any claims against the firm to present them to Jas. G. Cook, and they shall be paid; and those indebted to the firm will make payment to him, he alone having the right to grant discharges,—using the name of the firm for closing the business.

JAS. G. COOK,
GEO. S. HODGES.

Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

## NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Hodges having dissolved 1st of last April, I would therefore give notice to all indebted to the concern, that unless payment be made by the first of April next, I shall place all claims in the hands of officers for collection.

JAS. G. COOK.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from selling or buying, cutting Timber, or hauling Wood or Rock from off the Land known as the Chisholm or McQueen Land, adjoining the Rockfish Factory, Mrs. Bryant's, and others, running up on Little Rockfish and Beaver Creek, adjoining Arch'd Ray and others, and the Beaver Creek Factory line.

E. BOWNES.

Cheraw, Feb. 8, 1847. 50-2mpd

## FOR SALE.

TWO substantial Road WAGONS, six good HORSES, eight young MULES, and a pair of TIMBER WHEELS.

G. W. PEARSON.

Pearson's Mills, Feb. 6, 1847. 49-tf

**6** THOROUGH bred Berkshire Pigs for Sale. 5 months old. J. WADDILL.

December 28, 1846.

## Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43-tf

## Gray's Ointment, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

### *A New Supply of FRUIT.*

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c.

Just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

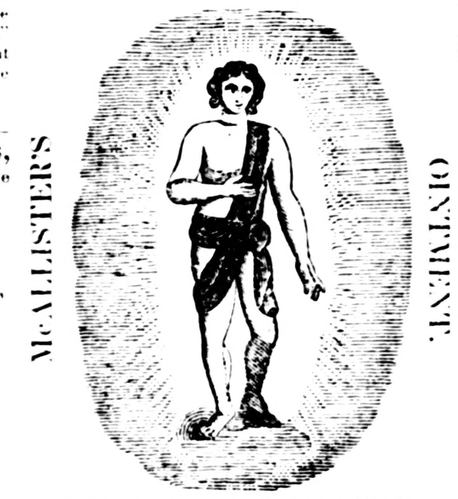
# FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

ALL-HEALING



INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that. This perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced *directly* to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality is sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores on the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS; the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets; the Homeopathist deals out infinitissimals; the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhoeck ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the body and other poces, giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease at once begins to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices originates so many complaints.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems so reasonable to pursue to unstop the pores after they are closed? Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this on the surface where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McAllister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, which it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel—Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD!"

CONSUMPTION.—I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEADACHE.—The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years' standing and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Earache are helped with a like success.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other always accompany cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, all chest diseases, such as Asthma, Oppression, Pains, also Sore Lips, chapped hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous diseases and of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good—and as for BURNS, it has not its equal in the world!

Pimples on the Face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell invariably, when worms will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and estimated. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of an individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37-6m

## Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjorem, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

## COFFEE—Rio, Java, and Laguira.

**50** BAGS strictly prime. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

## EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 3d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M., upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved sureties, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE:

618 acres of Land, lying partly in Chatham and Cumberland, on the North East side of Cape Fear River, joining the lands of Grant, Borr, Brazier, Stephens and others, known as the "Buckhorn Lands."

400 acres lying on the waters of Jumping Gully and Bridge Branch, joining the lands of John C. Davis and others, late the property of Duncan Black.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Commissioner.

March 9, 1847. 53ts

## Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

## Receiving and Forwarding Agency, at Fayetteville, N. C.

THE subscriber offers his services in the above line of business. From long experience, and the convenient arrangements he has for receiving and storing Goods, he believes he can give satisfaction to the Merchants of the interior who may trust their business to his management.

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 16, 1847. 50-2m

## Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil,

of prime quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43-tf

**100** CASKS Fresh Thomastown Unslacked LIME, just received and for sale low by the quantity or cask, by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

## Olive Oil Soap, for chapped

hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

## NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd, cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14-tf

## A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-1y

## *To Timber Makers.*

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL.

Wilmington, Nov 16, 1846. 37tf

# CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY. Received and for sale by W. PRIOR.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

## FOR SALE.

**25** BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 7tf

## HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 1000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

| | |
|---|---|
| FAYETTEVILLE. | JONES. |
| A. Graham. | James McDaniel. |
| CUMBERLAND. | CRAVEN. |
| Col. Alex. Murchison. | John Bryant. |
| Christopher Munroe. | COLUMBUS. |
| Alex. Williams. | Lot Williamson. |
| Col. A. S. McNeill. | ROBESON. |
| Farquhard Smith. | W. C. McNeill. |
| John McDaniel. | RICHMOND. |
| John Evans. | John C. McLaurin. |
| J. W. Howell. | John L. Fairley. |
| BLADEN. | ANSON. |
| Gen. James McKay. | A. Bauchum. |
| Robert Melvin. | J. R. Reid, Millwright. |
| S. N. Richardson. | CASWELL. |
| Thomas C. Smith. | J. T. Dodson, Millwright. |
| Isaac Wright. | William Russell. |
| John Smith. | CHATHAM. |
| SAMPSON. | Cole & Brantly. |
| G. T. Barksdale. | Smith & Pullen. |
| Patrick Murphy. | N. Clegg. |
| John H. Spearman. | WAKE. |
| Hardy Royal. | S. Beasly. |
| NEW HANOVER. | JOHNSTON. |
| James Murphy. | J. T. Leach. |
| Charles Henry. | BEAUFORT. |
| ONSLOW. | B. Runyon. |
| Robert Aman. | —— Arnold. |
| GREENE. | PITT. |
| Thomas Hooker. | John Joiner. |
| GUILFORD. | Drs. Robert and Richard Williams. |
| Dr. Faulks. | DUPLIN. |
| LENOIR. | Lewis Herring. |
| Thomas Rouse. | James Jarman. |
| Jesse Lassiter. | Daniel Moore. |
| John Williams, Esq. | |

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern.—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf